PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,805—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Crewe	3rd October
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. De Horne	17th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th ,,
B.M. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st ,,
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	28th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	5th Dec.
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.

The Steamer marked thus * proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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For further particulars apply to

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th September, 1896.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs.	960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs.	1060	Rs. 625

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	GdeGrisogono.	4,253	350	21st Oct., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer KT. of ST. JOHN, 3,483 Tons, Captain BILLETT, will SAIL hence for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 2nd October.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TATA AND SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October 1896.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st ,, ,,
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. ,,
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	Paul	4,255	22nd Oct.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S. S. "ALPHEE," Captain Despras, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for DIEGO, SUAREZ, MAJUNGA, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA and DELAGOA BAY, on the 10th October, 1896.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF, on or about 20th October, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.

No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.

Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 29th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 3rd Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 1st Oct., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,936 tons, about the 8th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 3rd October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th October.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 1st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1896.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	19th October,

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 25th September, 1896.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES, 1896-97.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passages Season, 1897, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies, are invited to apply either to Bombay or Calcutta, when the omission will at once be rectified.—No charge is made for arranging and booking passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation and (when cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship either in first or second saloon.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

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but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

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with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better classes of watches, they are of use only when

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All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

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Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

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are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. { Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium brequet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	,,	225
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Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	,,	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
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ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	,,
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MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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When residing in a Tropical Climate, to take great care of

THE HAIR,

and by far the best dressing for this purpose is PHILLIPS and Co.'s

PETROLEUM HAIR WASH,

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

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MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 6TH, AND THURSDAY, OCT. 8TH.
The Highly Successful Comic Opera.
BLUE-EYED SUSAN.
(written up to date)
will be presented by the
AMATEUR COMIC OPERA COMPANY,
under the direction of Major BETHUNE, 10th Lancers.
Orchestra by the String Band of the Durham Light Infantry.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co.'s

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Italian Steamer "DCO. BALDUINO," Captain O. CANEPA, are informed of her arrival from GENOA on the 28th instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short Delivery, &c., must be sent in before the Departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
T. MASSARI,
Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. 28th Sept., 1896.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC Competitive EXAMINATION will be held on MONDAY, the 19th October, 1896, at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, for the examination of Candidates for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service.

Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 16 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.

NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

By Order,
S. E. PRALL, Surgeon-Captain,
Acting Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

UNDERSIGNED invites offers for the PURCHASE of the following Cranes on Port Trust Bunders:—

3 (three) Steam Travelling Cranes lying at the Workshops.
4 (four) Hand do. do. do.
1 Steam Hoist, lying at the Workshops.
1 Fairbairn's Patent Swan Neck Crane, at Victoria Bunder.

The Cranes may be seen at any time on application to the Mechanical Superintendent, at the Port Trust Workshops, Mazagon.

The Cranes to be removed from the Trustees' Ground within one month from date of purchase.

Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers and will be forfeited in the event of a successful tenderer declining to complete the purchase after his offer has been accepted.

Tenders may be offered for the purchase of one or more of the Cranes.

The Trustees of the Port are not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. W. SQUIRE, M. INST. C.E.,
Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.
21st September, 1896.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 12-8 per Share, will be paid on and after 5th October next, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 60 per Share, will be paid on and after 5th October next, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5,000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—
CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.
Apply to
BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Kumballa Hill, Bombay.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

For the right of occupying Pens in the New De Lisle Road Sheep Market by Fudkarees (sheep dealers) for sale of live animals (sheep or goat) to private individulas; advertised to be sold on the 28th instant, and the sale has been postponed until further order, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.
Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EXPANDED METAL.

SUITABLE for RAILROAD, Farm, Park, and Garden Fencing. Also for Lathing, for House Construction and Plastering Fireproof Buildings.
For particulars as to dimensions, gauge and prices,
Apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for the Expanded Metal Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S GOVERNMENT having RESOLVED to SELL OFF the BARODA SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS, A PUBLIC AUCTION will be held on the 20th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., in the Office of His Excellency the Dewan Sahib. Persons willing to bid are requested to attend the sale. Intending purchasers shall have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10,000 British, in cash, before bidding at the Auction Sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to
MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA,
Fadnis.
Huzur Fadnis Office, Baroda, 21st Sept., 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of RICHARD WILLIAM HARE, late of Sunny Lea, Glendinning Avenue Heymouth in the County of Dorset in England, who died at Sunny Lea, aforesaid, on the 18th day of April, 1896, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 12th day of September, 1896, to WILLIAM HARLEY TAYLOR, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1896.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

NOTICE, DEBENTURE LOAN.

THE Bank of Bengal are authorised by the Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Ld., to invite Tenders for Rs. 9,00,000 of Debentures for the erection of a New Ring Frame Mill at Goosery.

1. Debentures will be of Rs. 500 each, and for a term of 15 years.
2. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly on presentation of coupons at the Bank of Bengal.
3. Tenders will be received up to THURSDAY EVENING, 1st October, 1896, for the issue of Rs. 9,00,000, which will be payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application
" 20 " allotment.
" 25 " 1st November, 1896.
" 25 " 1st January, 1897.
" 25 " 1st March, 1897.

4. Tenders at a minimum rate of par and at higher rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest, and the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at such rates in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders.

Tenders which are not accepted will be advised by post, and refund of deposit made on application to the Bank of Bengal.

Calcutta, 19th September, 1896.

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN:
GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN.

MEMBERS:

The Marquess of Lansdowne.	Lieut.-Genl. McLeod Innes.
Field Marshal Lord Roberts.	General Sir Allen Johnson.
Mr. George Allen.	Sir H. S. King, M.P.
Colonel Sir J. Ardagh.	Mr. A. Lawrence.
Sir Stewart Bayley.	General Sir R. Low.
Mr. William Blackwood.	Sir Alfred Lyall.
Sir Edward Braddon.	General Sir O. Newmarch.
Rev. A. G. Butler.	Sir Andrew Scoble.
Colonel Sir G. S. Clarke.	Field Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons.
General Sir E. Collen.	Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart.
Sir Auckland Colvin.	General R. Strachey.
Sir Juland Danvers.	General Sir A. Taylor.
General C. H. Dickens.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Sir Mortimer Durand.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	General Sir George White.
Captain Hext, R.N.	General Sir E. Williams.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	
Sir W. W. Hunter.	

MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. Collen, K.C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. H. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, I.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
Major-General J. Duncan.
His Highness the Maharajah of Benares.
Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I.
Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B.
Major-General A. R. Badcock, C.B., C.S.I.
Brigadier-General W. G. Nicholson, C.B.
J. F. Finlay, Esquire, M.A., C.S.I.
Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary:
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.
Simla, 8th July, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"GAELIC" WHISKY.

OLD SMUGGLER.

THIS was the favourite WHISKY at the Dinner given by the
ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, CALCUTTA.
1894 AND 1895.

And it is the Brand that was most in demand for the same celebration all over the Colonies.
The only Whisky consumed by the
CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.
PRICE, Rs. 28 per dozen, CASH.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"AULD SCOTTIE" WHISKY.

AS a SCOTCH WHISKY there is nothing finer than "Auld Scottie" made from the purest selected material and blended with the greatest of care.

Invalids requiring a genuine stimulant will find in
"AULD SCOTTIE"
WHISKY of the purest form. For Medicinal purposes it equals Old Brandy, Rs. 2-8 a bottle, of all respectable Wine Merchants.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. Andrew's Dinner at Calcutta and the Verdict was one of Unanimous approval.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
WINES AND SPIRITS,
Bottled by J. CONNELL.

WHISKIES.

OLD HIGHLAND ****	per doz.	Rs. 38
OLD "HIGHLAND" ***	"	" 27
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow Label)	"	" 24
OLD SCOTCH (White Label)	"	" 23
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	"	" 26
IRISH WHISKY		" 25

BRANDIES.

JAMES CONNELL'S ****, a choice, thoroughly matured grape spirit (12 years' old)	per doz.	Rs. 47
JAMES CONNELL'S *** (10 years' old)	"	" 35
JAMES CONNELL'S Old Pale, a good "Peg" Brandy	"	" 28

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'s WHISKY.

(IN DUMPY BOTTLES.)
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY OF THE CLUBS AND MESSES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests, Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL...	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co.
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:-
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
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ALL
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values
Immediate Settlement of claims

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE AND TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 40 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 6 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,130,000 =	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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'Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 50m. High water, 3-12m., 2-42a. Low water, 8-59m., 9-0a.
St. Mary's College, Athletic Sports, 4 p.m.
Rugby Football Tournament.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Naderi and Ras Rowa entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Akbar yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Rosetta, Khedive, and D. Balduino entered the dock yesterday, and the steamers Persia and Brindisi left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Khedive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-morrow (Wednesday).

Y. M. C. A., GRANT ROAD BRANCH.—The debate subject, "Which is the greater evil, War or Drink?" fixed for to-night, at 8-30 o'clock, has been postponed.

"THE USE OF MONEY."—A meeting will be held under the auspices of the Mahomedan Club, at the Anjuman-I-Islam School Building, Hornby Road, this evening, at 5 o'clock, when Professor Shams-ul-Ulema Moulvi Mahomed Shiblee Numani, of M. A. O. College, Aligarh, will deliver a lecture on the "Use of Money."

BURGLARY AT TARDEO ROAD.—Cooverji Dhunjibhoy, a Parsee, residing at Tardeo Road, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night someone entered his place, and removed a locked box into the compound, where the thief broke it open, and having abstracted therefrom Rs. 75-8 in currency notes and cash, left the place.

BURGLARY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.—Annaji Balaji, residing at the Khetwady Main Road, has reported to the police that during his absence at the Colaba fair, between the hours of 8 p.m. and 4 a.m., on Sunday night, his house was broken into by forcing open the lock on the door and Rs. 220 in currency notes and cash were abstracted from two boxes in the room.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Abdul Ahmed Abrahim, a firewood merchant, having his depot in the Peeroo Havaldar Lane, has reported to the police that about 2 o'clock, on Sunday morning, he went to his depot, and having taken off a cotton sudria, containing two currency notes for Rs 100 each, a half-hunter double case hunter silver watch, and a cheque for Rs. 184-1-5, in the name of Aminabai, on the Bank of Bombay, placed it under his head and went to sleep. On awaking, at 6 a. m., he found the sudria with its contents stolen. The police inquiries are in progress.

THE CANARA CRICKET CLUB.—The second annual general meeting in connection with the above club was held on Sunday, the 27th inst. in the Chitrapur Club rooms, Dr. Bhalchandra's Chawl, Grant Road, kindly lent for the occasion, with Mr. Durgappa Krishnaya Kaikini, Translator, High Court, in the chair. After adopting the annual report several speeches were made by some gentlemen present. The chairman, speaking at great length upon the benefits of the club and the progress made by the members, commented upon the speeches delivered. A vote of thanks to the chairman and distribution of light refreshments terminated the proceedings.

REPORTED BURGLARIES.—Between the hours of 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., on the night of the 26th instant, a pan shop, belonging to one Kanaya Khoosalal, at Clare Road, was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 197, were carried away from a box, which was opened with the key, which had been left on the shelf. Rajaram Hunmanta, residing on the first floor of a house, at Kamatipoora 1st Lane, and employed in the Victoria Tehnical Institute, reported to the police, on Sunday evening, that during the absence of himself and his wife, during the day, some person or persons entered their room, either by opening the lock with a duplicate key, or through the aperture in the cock loft, and after forcing the staples off two boxes, stole gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 105, and Rs. 65 in cash.

AGAIN AT IT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged an old offender, named Mahomed Hoosein bin Oomer, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing silver tooth and ear picks, of the value of Re. 1-4, belonging to Naikoo Babaji, residing at Falkland Road. On Sunday evening, the complainant was going along the Null Bazaar, with the above articles hanging by his neck, when the accused went from behind, and snatched them off the complainant's neck. The complainant felt a pull, and looking behind, saw the accused with the picks, and a knife in his hands. An alarm was raised, when accused threw away the articles and commenced to bolt. Complainant chased him, and succeeded in overtaking him at a short distance, and gave him in police custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BATHING FATALITY TO A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Byculla, touching the death of Marootee, a Hindu mendicant, aged sixty years, having no fixed place of residence. The deceased was formerly a tinman, but on account of general debility brought on by old age, he gave up the work and took to begging for some time past. He used to go to the well in the compound of Hemraj Curumsey's temple, at the pool of the Byculla Bridge, for the purpose of bathing. On Friday last the mallee employed in the compound of the temple saw the deceased seated on the pavement outside the temple. He was then in his usual state of health. About 4 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the mallee went to the well to draw water, when he noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water, face downward. The mallee informed the police, who removed the body, which was dressed only in a bundee and which bore no external marks of violence. There are steps leading down to the well, and it was evident that the deceased while bathing slipped down the steps and fell in unnoticed. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Vadaji Panaji, a Hindu, resident of Chota Oodeypore, with having in his possession, a large tin-box, containing Rs. 190 in cash, silver ornaments, vessels, and two large pieces of ivory, collectively valued at Rs. 1500, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on Saturday morning by the Ahmedabad mail, and alighted at the Grant Road station. As he was coming out of the station with the box on the head of a coolie, a policeman doing duty there stopped him on suspicion, and asked him to open the box, which the man did after some hesitation, but could not give a satisfactory account as to how he came to be possessed of the same. The sepoy then took the accused to Inspector Moore, to whom he explained that the property had been purchased by his son Hemraj, at Chota Oodeypore, and that he had brought the same to Bombay for sale. At another time the accused stated that the property had been presented him by some Raja or a Native Chief. In consequence of such conflicting statements made by the accused, the police took the accused in custody. Inspector Moore asked the magistrate to remand the case for a fortnight in order to enable the police to make further inquiries and to obtain advices from Chota Oodeypore, where a telegram had been sent by Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police. His Worship granted the application and remanded the case to the 8th proximo.

BURGLARY AT KOLSA MOHOLLA.—Moosa Khameesa, a partner with three others in the business carried on in gold and silver embroidery, on the ground floor of a house in Kolsa Moholla, has made a report to the police that, about 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, he closed his shop and went home. About 6 o'clock on the following morning one of the partners, named Sulleman Husson, opened the shop, when to his surprise he noticed three tin boxes missing from the top of a cupboard where they were placed on the previous evening and which contained gold and silver embroidery. On a further examination of the place he discovered the boxes lying on the floor behind the cupboard minus their contents. One of the cupboards was found forced open with some of the panes of glass broken and another opened with a duplicate key. On examining the whole of the contents, Sulleman discovered that gold and silver embroidery, of the collective value of Rs. 863-6, was stolen from the boxes and the cupboards. The complainant reported the matter to the police, who immediately proceeded to the spot, and on inspecting the place discovered that an entrance had been effected by means of a hole being bored into the back door by means of an auger, and thus enabling the thief to remove the wooden bars and iron hooks, which secured the door from inside. The door was further secured by a wooden bar, which was nailed across and which must have been pushed out of place with considerable force by the thief. From the position of the holes bored in the door, it is evident that some one acquainted with its fastenings must have been connected with the offence.

MAJOR OWEN.—We are glad to announce that Major Owen is progressing slowly but satisfactorily towards recovery. The fever has left him, and he is on a fair way to recovery, though still very weak.—*Deccan Herald.*

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON. SONS and Co., Bombay.

STABBING AFFRAY AT MAZAGON.

ON Saturday afternoon, a murderous assault was alleged to have been committed on a Hindu woman, named Sagoola, *alias* Soonabai, aged twenty-five, by her husband, Yacoob Shamshain, an Israel, by means of a large table knife, inflicting several superficial wounds over the nose, neck, arms, and abdomen, the motive for the deed being assigned to be alleged infidelity of the woman. It appears that the parties were married some years ago, and living happily together, in the room of a chawl, at Narelwady, Mount Road. About six months ago the husband suspected his wife's fidelity towards him, and had frequent quarrels with her. About four months ago, Sagoolla left her husband's protection on account of his constant ill-treatment, and went and resided with a man, named Noora, who lived in another room of the same chawl. The husband frequently went to her, and tried to persuade her to come back to his house, but she persistently refused to do so. Yacoob, thereupon, once or twice threatened to kill her if she still persisted in remaining with her paramour; but the woman gave no heed to these threats, which he would have eventually carried out but for the timely interference of some of the neighbours and the police. It appears that on Saturday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, Sagoola went to a water tap, near the chawl, when the accused, on seeing her, came out of his room, caught hold of the woman by the hair, and dragged her into his room, where he threw her down, and having picked up a table knife, attempted to cut her nose clean off, but the woman resisted with all her might, and turned her face downward, with the result that the man succeeded in inflicting a cut about two inches long on the bridge of her nose. When the woman turned her face downward, the man stabbed her over the neck, inflicting an incised wound about three inches and a-half long and a quarter of-an-inch deep. A third wound about two inches and a-half long was inflicted on her right forearm. Two superficial wounds were also inflicted on her throat, each wound being half-an-inch long. Some superficial wounds were also caused on the left side of the abdomen. All the wounds seemed to have been caused during the struggle. On hearing the shrieks of the woman, a number of neighbour came up and disengaged them and disarmed the revengeful man, who would have inflicted fatal injuries on the woman had it not been for the desperate resistance offered by the latter. The police were communicated with, and Inspector Hurst on receiving the information went to the scene and arrested the accused, who was standing outside the room. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst charged Yacoob, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to murder Sagoola with a deadly weapon. The case was remanded to the 7th proximo, pending the woman's recovery. The accused was, at the request of the police, ordered to be kept in the police lock-up for three days, and then to be sent to the jail.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. O. Meyer, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1896. The season has been a good one, and your presses have done satisfactory work, the total number of bales pressed at the six factories being 58,931, against 50,217 bales last year. The profit and loss account for the year shews a credit balance of Rs. 1,42,098-6-10, from which your directors have set aside Rs.50,000 to depreciation fund, and Rs.12,000 to the fund, for equalizing dividends, leaving a balance of Rs. 80,098-6-10, which they propose to apportion as follows:—Rs. 75,000 for a dividend, at the rate of Rs.60 per share or 12 percent. of the capital, and Rs. 3,000 for bonuses for the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 2,098-6-10 to next year's account, for which your sanction is requested. Mr. Chubildas Lulloobhoy retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 60 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy was re-elected a director of the company, Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jumsetjee and Pallonjee Framjee Mehta were elected auditors, at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

The eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. O. Meyer, chairman of the board, presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1896. The season has been, on the whole, a fairly good one, and your presses have done satisfactory work, the total number of bales pressed at the eight factories being 94,327, against 76,027 bales last year. The profit and loss account for the year shews a credit balance of Rs. 88,099, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 10,000 to depreciation fund, Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund, and Rs. 5,000 to the fund for equalizing dividends, leaving a balance of Rs.68,099, which they propose to apportion as follows:—Rs. 62,500 for a dividend, at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share, or 10 per cent of the capital, and Rs. 3,000 for bonuses for the staff, carrying forward the balance of Rs. 2,599 to next year's account, for which your sanction is requested. Mr. Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for reelection.

The report and accounts were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share was declared. Messrs. Nusservanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Manekshah Byramjee Master were elected auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw was re-elected a director. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE members of the above club fired their final competition, on Saturday afternoon, which drew the monsoon season to a close. Some very good shooting has been done during the season, and considering the conditions under which the various competitions have been held, is a proof that several members have greatly improved of late. Spoons were won by Cr.-Sergt. Black, at 200 yards; and Cr.-Sergt. Ashdown, at 300 yards.

25TH COMPETITION.

	200 yds.
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21 a
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	21 b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21 c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	20 b
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	19 d
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	17
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	15
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	12
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	10

(a) Handicapped 4 points, winner of spoon; (b) Handicapped 4 points only; (c) Handicapped 8 points; and (d) Handicapped 6 points.

26TH COMPETITION.

	300 yds.
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown, G I P Ry Vols	24 a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	21 b
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I Ry Vols	21 c
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Vol C Gibbons, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17
Sergt G Gabbett, Ord Dept	16
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt W Quinton, Ord Dept	12

(a) Handicapped 6 points, winner of spoon; (b) Handicapped 8 points; and (c) Handicaped 4 points.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 26th September, compared with the Statement of 19th September, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 19. Rs.	Sept. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,32,274	52,15,616
Do. do. at Branches	35,08,714	39,82,828
Other Deposits	3,84,58,380	3,72,51,306
Post Bills	5,836	4,002
Credits, undrawn	29,19,470	25,13,411
Rs.	6,68,84,674	6,49,67,163
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,33,88,849	1,34,91,856
Other authorised Securities	40,82,615	40,82,615
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	61,59,956	60,96,779
Loans do. do. do.	65,23,232	65,43,985
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,01,43,068	1,15,30,365
Dead Stock	4,11,475	4,11,475
Stamps and Stationery	21,730	22,064
Bullion	...	...
alances with other Banks	1,57,426	2,33,698
Cash	2,59,96,323	2,25,54,326
Rs.	6,68,84,674	6,49,67,163

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the plain of cutting teeth, go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Monday, Sept. 28	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total ..	88 44	86 69	93 2	87 11
Total fall to Sept. 28, 1895	73 38	62 51	64 1	63 90
Total fall to Sept. 28, 1894	86 13	71 18	72 27	62 99

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 21 hours.	Since 1st June, to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·903	NE	3	99·6	75·1	49	...	7·44	—9·39
Sirsa	29·871	C	5	102·3	73·8	55	..	9·06	—3·32
Delhi	29·874	W	1	98·2	71·9	36	...	20·76	—5·27
Agra	29·872	NW	4	101·0	74·8	38	...	10·89	—15·41
Cawnpore	29·870	E	1	100·9	72·1	64	...	12·90	...
Allahabad	29·871	C	2	100·1	74·8	61	...	19·84	—15·04
Jhansi	29·893	NW	2	101·6	77·2	44	...	30·60	—5·85
Jacobabad	29·895	ENE	5	102·0	79·1	45	..	1·85	—0·88
Karachi	29·931	WNW	10	91·8	74·9	77	..	13·07	+6·99
Jeypore	29·922	NW	3	101·1	72·0	35	...	11·45	—14·82
Ajmere	29·947	W	3	96·9	68·6	50	...	24·36	+4·65
Deesa	29·922	E	5	100·4	69 0	49	...	25·14	—0·40
Ahmedabad	29·886	NNE	2	101·8	76·1	57	...	31·90	...
Bhuj	29·907	NNW	6	100·0	71·9	50	...	19·38	+5·89
Rajkot	29·916	NNW	4	99·4	72·3	72	...	38·30	+10·91
Veraval	29·861	N	5	85·6	74·3	74	..	16·87	...
Neemuch	29·918	N	5	95·8	69·6	40	...	28·96	—0·97
Indore	29·919	ENE	2	93 7	65·1	53	..	26·98	—4·29
Saugor	29·875	Calm	3	94·8	72 1	45	..	37·15	—6·78
Jubulpore	29·892	Calm	1	91·1	67·1	73	..	65·35	+10·56
Hoshangabad	29·898	E	1	85·4	70·7	58	..	41·89	—9·65
Khandwa	29·899	Calm	3	98·2	66·6	49	...	33·54	+4·29
Raipur	29·863	NE	2	92·8	75·6	75	...	62·28	+16·04
Nagpur	29·876	Calm	3	96·3	71·1	53	...	50·27	+6·80
Amraoti	29·874	ENE	5	98·2	73 3	44	...	29·61	—1·14
Akola	29·833	Calm	5	100·8	65·8	45	...	25·35	—5 06
Surat	29·860	Calm	C	95·7	76·0	60	...	42 04	—2 00
Malegaon	29·895	NNW	5	97·4	65·8	59	...	22·74	+2·58
Bombay	29·848	NE	7	88·5	77·0	87	..	86·85	+17·31
Poona	29·803	Calm	8	94·5	66·4	56	...	26·83	+7·34
Ahmednagar	29·862	NW	6	94·9	61·0	42	...	15·69	...
Aurangabad	29·871	Calm	4	96·4	67·2	43	...	27·30	..
Sholapur	29·873	NE	8	97·3	73·0	53	...	9·99	—14·23
Ratnagiri	29·830	ENE	4	88·4	74·9	91	..	68·25	—35·99
Belgaum	29·832	Calm	9	86·7	66·3	71	...	56·73	+20·93
Goa	29·841	SE	5	84·0	74·4	87	0·37	70·28	...
Karwar	29·828	NW	3	85·2	76·5	89	1·33	99·13	—14·48
Mangalore	29·818	SSW	2	84·8	73·9	89	0·60	114·80	+12·90
Calicut	29·793	C	8	85·2	75·5	79	0·13	95·24	+11·11
Cochin	29·789	C	M	81·7	74·2	89	0·89	83·29	+11·19
Bangalore	29·856	ENE	7	78·8	65·3	88	...	14·40	—3·48
Secunderabad	29·870	E	7	93·6	71·9	72	...	19·70	—5·97
Masulipatam	29·862	NNW	8	85·5	76·1	93	0·12	22·66	—0·90
Bellary	29·864	NE	4	93·2	74·2	62	...	2·13	—7·88
Cuddapah	29·844	W	G	88·0	74·8	91	0·27	14·46	—4·90
Madras	29·826	N	5	87·5	74·5	93	1·70	13·79	—1·20
Coimbatore	29·830	W	2	86·9	70·8	90	1·63	10 27	+5·39
Trichinopoly	29·813	Calm	3	87·5	75·4	76	...	4·21	—6·41
Negapatam	29·828	NE	6	87·5	76·4	90	...	4·26	—6·37
Colombo	29·819	SE	1	85·0	73·8	85	0·33	20·48	—1·48
Aden	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall:—J J H=0·00 (89·28); G T H=0·00 (86·69): St G H=0·00 (91·26): C P=0·02 (86·85).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly at Lahore Sirsa, Bhuj, Karachi, Jacobabad and Secunderabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on and off the Malabar Coast. The baric gradients are slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been light. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of its normal at Secunderabad, Belgaum, Sholapur, Malegaon, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Saugor, Indore, Neemuch, Deesa, Jeypore and Allahabad, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Sirsa, and the lowest 64° at Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Negapatam, Colombo, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Sirsa, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa and Karwar. Between one and two inches of rain have fallen at Karwar, Madras and Coimbatore, and light to moderate showers at Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Masulipatam Cuddapah and Colombo. The abnormal chart, indicates the existence of a low pressure area on and off the Malabar Coast, in Ceylon and to the West of Colombo, where the barometer is about a tenth below the normal and the weather there appears to be squally, rainy, suspicious and unsettled. Cloud proportion and humidity are both increasing in Mysore and the Madras Presidency, and as the weather there and also on the Malabar Coast is affected by the low pressure area, the general weather conditions are very favourable for rain. The weather on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Karwar is also in a slightly unsettled condition, and is likely to become more or less cloudy. Conditions are favourable for local showers at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

The Mail steamer Khedive left Aden on the 22nd and reports having experienced up to Latitude 15° N, Longitude 64° E at noon on the 24th, modera to gentle north-easterly to south-easterly winds and heavy dew; to Latitude 18° 04' N, Longitude 68°.45' E at 8 a.m. on the 27th, light easterly to south-easterly winds and calms and a passing squall of wind and rain from east; to arrival at about 6-30 a. m. on the 28th, moderate northerly winds and fine.

SEPT. 27.

Pressure has increased briskly at Lahore and Jacobabad, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal at Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Poona, Malegaon, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Secunderabad, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Sirsa, and the lowest 61° at Ahmednagar. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Sholapur and Surat. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Trichinopoly (1·21"), about an inch at Bangalore, light to moderate showers at Goa, Karwar, Cochin, Madras and Coimbatore, and a few drops at Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut and Colombo. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic and indicate the probability of a low pressure area off that coast in the Bay. The skies are very cloudy in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, and local showers with thunder and lightning are to be expected. The high pressure area is moving northwards, and north-easterly winds are appearing at several stations.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th September, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·806
Temperature of the Air	degrees	83·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·2
Dew Point		77·8
Relative humidity of Air		·845
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	88·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		76·6
General Directions of wind*		ENE, WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	179
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		1·62
year		87·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Sept.		0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REFORT.

SUNDAYS observations:—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly over the whole of Northern, India and in Burma, and is unchanged in the Peninsula. Pressure is now in considerable to large excess over the whole of Northern and Cencentral India and Upper Burma, and hence the pressure conditions are favourable to a continuance of dry weather with clear skies generally in Northern and Central India. Pressure is now lowest in west and south-west of the Bay, where the presure is uniform with light unsteady winds. Local showers have fallen in some parts of Burma and South Bengal, and light but fairly genergl rain in the West Coast, south of Goa and in Southern India. Saugor Island reports four inches; Bassein, Lashio, Tavoy, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Gopalpur and Trichinopoly each one inch. The temperature is unchanged in North-West and Central India, where it is in slight excess.

MONDAY'S observations:—Pressure has increased rapidly in Upper India and slightly to briskly in the remainder of Northern and Central India and in Burma. Pressure is now in considerable excess over the whole area north of twentieth parallel of latitude and is in large excess in the Punjab and Sind. Fine clear weather obtains over the whole of the Gangetic Plain, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and the greater part of Berar, and the Central Provinces, and moderate cloud in Burma and Bengal and local showers are again received there. Rangoon and Minbu report two inches, and Bhamo, Saugor Island and Calcutta one inch. Pressure has given way slightly in Malabar and is in moderate to considerable defect in Southern India. Moderate rain has fallen over the greater part of the area, perhaps due to feeble but extending burst of the monsoon winds. Coimbatore, Madras and Mercara each report two inches; Wellington, Trivandrum, Cochin, Mangalore, Mysore, Karwar and Nellore each, one inch. The weather is feebly unsettled and showery in Southern India to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Lady Armstrong, 2,041 tons, Captain W S Abbott, cleared yesterday for Suez, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, cleared yesterday for Karachee via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Captain Potts and 61 deck passengers.

THE s s Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (15th September), with a cargo of sugar & 72 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Haji Cassum Josub.

THE s s Langbank, 2,966 tons, Captain W J Rout arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta (16th September) with a cargo of 4,650 tons of coal gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Ataka, 2,388 tons, Captain F F Bement, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Batoum (6th September), brought a cargo of 1,36,882 cases of kerosine. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE s s Argo, 1,970 tons, Captain D Nicholas, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Batoum (5th September), brought a cargo of 1,12,008 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE s s Mascotte, 2,018 tons, Captain James Ross, which arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta (16th September), brought, a cargo of 3,482 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE s s Dean, 958 tons, Captain W R Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, (8th September) via Singapore, with a cargo of timber, and 18 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino Captain C Canepa, arrived in harbour on the 28 instant:—From Genoa—Mr T Lawrence, Mr Orton, Lieut-Col Preston, Mr E W Windle, Captain E Rickards, Mr S Guiseppe, Col Fletcher, Mrs Fletcher, Captain Younghusband, Sirdar Mansing, Mr F Baner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

"Red Sea, Perim Island—Obstruction Point Light temporarily replaced by a fixed white light—Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, 12th instant, that the flashing apparatus of the Obstruction Point light on Perim Island—Red Sea, will, on 15 October 1896, be removed for repairs and be replaced temporarily by a fixed white light."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Dido		Watson	Hull	29-9	F M v Co
C	Naderi	1169	Raffin	Jedda		B & P S N Co
D	Merrit	449	Gillmore	Natal		D Abdoola
E	Bullionist	2195	Sumner	Calcutta	7-10	F Muir
F	Alphee	998	Desprot	Delegoa Bay	10-10	E de Baillow
H	Ras Rowa	1830	Deason	London		W & A Graham
O	Arracan	1877	Dugned	Rangoon		W & A Graham
P	Patna	1149	Kendall	Zanzibar	30-9	M M & Co
Q	Ehrenfels	1664	Zengenmeyer	Karachi		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	28-9	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakira	Bhownuggur	29-9	Do.
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	29-9	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
7	Imperatrix	2334	Rassevich	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd
4	Letimbro	1417	Belets	Hongkong	8-10	F Crocco
6	Shannon	2000	Crewe	London	3-10	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kola	498	Whiteheads	Karachi	29-9	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
H B Snipe	302	B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime. or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Langbank (s)	Rout	Calcutta, Sept 16.
28	H. M. S. Story	...	Trincomalee, Sept 19.
	Dean (s)	Wilson	Bangkok, Sept 8.
	Khedive (s)	Andrews	London, Sept 3.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius, Sept 15.
	D. Balduino (s)	Canepa	Genoa, Sept 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, Whitehead, for Karachi, &c.
„ Lady Armstrong, Abbott. for Suez.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bancoora, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Naderi, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Chilka, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.
„ Letimbro, for China, &c.
„ Khedive, for China.
„ Ravenna, for China.
„ Bombay, for China.
„ Ehrenfels, for Hamburg, Bremen and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—21 cases brassware pots, furniture etc K Currimbux, 10 cases furniture, sandlewood boxes, 2 brass pots etc H Chellarum, 50 bundles leatherpieces, M Mackenzie and Co; 5 cases condiments, H Muncherjee and Co; 22 cases condiments, and 4 cases Bombay ducks Maneckjee Poonjiajee and Sonss; 60 bales hides, R Dhunjee and Co, 65 cwts deer horns, R Dhunjee and Co, 5 bales carpets, Hajee S, Lalljee and Co; 4 bales silk, D Manackjee and Co; 7 cases chupra lac, W Bacher; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 24 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 19 bales skins and 37 cwts deer horns, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 225 cwt oil bannum, A Chaglanue and Co; 99 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—660 bales cotton the Bombay and Co; 770 bales cotton 2999 cwts myraballams, and 3817 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwt myrabolams, Halbrook and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 585 bales cotton and 402 cwt mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 399 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—1 bundle carpets, Austrian Lloyds S N Co; 27 cwt peacockfeathers, Toeppen and Co; 24 barrels and 10 cases guts, J Rascher; 3 bundles carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 115 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR ROUEN.

Dido s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—1,500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co.
Khedive s—56 chests opium and 289 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 58 bales twist, and 25 bales piece goods, and 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, N J Abraham.
Kt of St John s—178 bales twist, Tata and Co; 132 cwt olibanum, Haji Abdool Haji Mowji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kt of St John s—405 bales twist, Tata and Co; 65 cwt sandal wood, chips Jeena Kika.
Khedive s—58 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 505 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, N Valabdass, 452 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 400 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 900 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 600 bales twist, N J Abraham; 205 bales twist, Tata and Co; 201 bales twist, and 98 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 132 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 128 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Hiralal Ramgopal; and 14 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St John s—50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Latham, Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Khedive s—22 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

A PATHETIC scene was witnessed at Hounslow Railway Station, on September 10 (says the *Daily Telegraph*), when a detachment of Hussars left for Southampton on their way to India, leaving on the platform fourteen weeping brides, who had been married by privates the previous week.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Jeffreys, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, off leave, to Poona.
Clowes, Capt, Bo, I S C, off leave, from Poona.
Brackenbury, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Hume, Lt, Bo, 2nd-Border Regt, on duty, from Quetta.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Whatman, Lt, Punjab, Som L I, from leave, from New Zealand.
Macdonal, Major, 6th Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Australia.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Swiney, Capt, Bengal, 9th Gurkhas, off M C, from England.
Short, Lt, Bo, Worcesters Regt, to rejoin, from Deolali.
Gunner, Major, Bo, R A, from leave, from England.
Sherer, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Malcolm, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkha Rifles, from leave, from England.
Stanton, Capt, Punjab, R A. from leave, from England.
Blair, Lt, Punjab, Seaforth High, from leave, from England.
Maclean, Lt, 2nd A and S High, from leave, from England.
Bateman, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Trimulgherry.
Boddy, Lt-Col, Ms, R E, from furlough, from England.
Jones, 2nd-Lt, Ms, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Wolsely, Jenkins, Major, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Nicholas, Lt, Ms, 2nd I H C, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 26.

Jefferys, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist, off leave, to Karachi.

SEPTEMBER 28.

Boddy, Lt-Col, Ms, R E, from furlough, to Madras.
Nicholas, Lt, Ms, 2nd Infy H C, from furlough, to Bolarum.
Wolsely-Jenkins, Major, Ms, 19th Hussars, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Carr Sprague, Surg-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Karwar.
Brown, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A. on duty, to Neemuch.
Gunner, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, to Neemuch.
Macdonald, Major, Bengal, 6th Bo Cavy, from leave, to Jullunder.
McLeod, Capt, Punjab, R A. to rejoin, to Rawal Pindi.
Stanton, Capt, Punjab, R A, to rejoin, to Baragali.
Malcolm, Capt, Punjab, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to rejoin, to Bakloh.
Blair, Lt, Punjab, Seaforth High, to rejoin, to Ferozepore.
Maclean, Lt, Punjab, 2nd A and S High, to rejoin, to Nowshera.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send to Head-quarters for their carbines.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m.
3. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Thursday the 1st proximo at 7 a.m. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. on Thursday next.
2. The Gymnasium class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Wednesday next at 8-30 p.m.
3. Leave of absence in extension for 6 months has been granted to Gr. R. Robertson from 17th August 1895.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, P. V. A.

NOTICES.

1. A Cinderella Dance will be held at the Byculla Head-quarters on Saturday 3rd October. Admission.—Member and two Ladies Rs. 2. Non-Members Rs. 3. Extra Ladies Re. 1 each.

Tickets may be obtained from:—
Sergt. Major S. W. Chart, Victoria Terminus.
Sergt. D. A. Pinder, Corps Club, Fort.
Sergt. J. J. Marslands, Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.
Corpl. G. D. Traylen, Messrs. Rose and Co., Fort.

2. Members who are interested in forming a "tug-of-war" team to represent the Corps in the forthcoming Gymkhana sports are requested to meet the Adjutant at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday next at 9 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

380-93—Wadia and G—Purshotumlal Gopinath and others vs Soorajmul Ramsukhdas—Tyebjee D and Co—Part heard.
626-95—Pestonji R and K—Nazer Mahomed Fatehally vs Veljee Ramjee and another—Brown and M.
466-95—Bhaishanker and K—Mahomed Moledina and another vs Haridas Sawchand—Little and Co.
232-96—Kharshedjee D Shroff—Goculdass Khooshalchand and others vs Ramgopal Mugniram—K J Mantri.
203-95—Chalk W and S—Rangildas Tribhowandas vs Utamram Icharam and another—Mirza H Khan.
492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Ismail Bawa and others vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

441-96—In person—Lukhamsee Nappoo and others vs Ghella Bharmal—Sorabji and J—Part heard.
123-96—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sittaram Dikshit vs Anna Clara and others—K J Mantri and Payne G and S.
570-96—In person—Amra Dharma and another vs Karadi Lingoo and another.
381-96—In person—Choonilal Nagindas and another vs Abdoolally Ameerudin—Daphtary F.
395-96—Tyabji D and Co—Soniram Brijlal and another vs Ramcrishpal Juharlal and another.
416-96—M N Sakhlatwalla—Thakursey Dhunji and others vs Soonderdas Ludha and others—Janardhan and A.
423-96—Bhaishunker and K—Luchminarayen Mokhanlal and another vs Changumal Bholanath alias Vishvan Churnath Bholanath.
468-96—Nanu and H—Bai Sakarbai and others vs Peerbhoy Khakibhoy and another.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

33-96—In person—Goolam Ally Goolam Hoosein vs Sooleman Moolji—Sorabjee and J.
34-96—In person—Fakira Kanoji Chaman vs Jewan Janu Thakore.
35-96—In person—Bayajee Ganoo vs Jankoo Babajee.

Defended New Long Causes.

364-96—In person—Syed Ahmed Syedally vs Fatmabai and others—In person—Part heard.
241-96—Payne G and S—Hirbai vs Mahomed Narsani and others—Hiralal M and M, Thakoredas D and Co.
412-96—In person—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.

Postponed Long Causes.

217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
422-95—Madhowji V—Memon Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Narsoo Dhurmaji and another—In person, and S and J.
216-96—Ardeshir H and D—Ramchandra Khandojee vs Luchabhoy Ebbrahim—Thakurdas D and C.
440-94—Crawford B and Co—T S Weir vs Khatizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.
605-95—M H Khan—Mugoomull Mewaram and another vs Shewandas Nowmull and others—Madhowjee V.
89-96—M D and Jamsetjee—Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, Perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Penang, Medan, interrupted.
Cable Loanda, Benguela, interrupted.
Amoor route, interrupted near Krasdnoiarsk.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes, at Mauritius, at noon on Tuesday, the 29th instant.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

THE annual Staff College dinner was held on Friday evening at the United Service Club Major-General Sir Edwin Collen presided, and there were present Major-General Grant-Colonels Brownrigg, Craigie, Durand and More-Molyneux, Lieutenant-Colonels Duff, Courteney, Forrestier Walker, Ridgeway, W. W. M. Smith and Stowell, Majors Cowan, Kemball and Sherston, Captains Blood, Brander, G. F. Napier, Horie, Peach, Selwyn, Shadwell and Watkis. The only guests were Major-General Morton, Adjutant-General, and Colonel Ian Hamilton, Quartermaster-General. The Chairman proposed the health of the Queen-Empress and then that of the Commander-in-Chief, expressing regret at the recent accident which had prevented Sir George White from being present; he then gave the toast of the evening—"The Staff College." In the course of his remarks he stated that attention had been directed to the question of expense as bearing hardly upon Staff Corps officers attending the College, and he held that it was a matter worthy of consideration. This reference to a subject which has been much discussed of late was loudly applauded. The health of the guests was proposed by Major-General Grant and responsded to by Major-General Morton and Colonel Ian Hamilton. The Chairman gave the health of Colonel Ridgeway, V. C., Honorary Secretary of the dinner, who replied and proposed the Staff College Drag Hunt, coupled with the name of Major Sherston, the only late Master present. Major Sherston responded, and the proceedings terminated with the health of the Chairman proposed by Colonel More-Molyneux.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

LOST.—A GOLD CURB BRACELET, with a small Lock attached, between Bellasis Road and Bank of Bombay. Finder will be Rewarded. Apply PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

DINNER, BREAKFAST, DESSERT and TEA SETS, also GLASSWARE. A very nice assortment just received by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FLOWER PLANTS FOR SALE, of the Choicest Description worthy of princely gardens. Apply to RUSTOMJEE ARDESIR IRANI, Mount Road, Mazagon.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CONTRACTS with guaranteed efficiency undertaken by ARCHIBALD A. CRAWFORD, Engineer, 21, Esplanade Road, and 1, Bell Lane, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—At Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises, Esplanade Road, a Choice Lot of Indian Curiosities and Jewellery, to be SOLD, on 30th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. A. Yate's Valuable Furniture, Victoria, Horse, etc., at 104, Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GALVANIZED LEATHER CLOTH for Bellows, Rs. 8 per yard. This cloth can be used for any kind of Organs or Harmoniums, and no insects can injure it.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Opals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

G. BOSE and Co.'s MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPOT, will REMOVE on 30th September, to 46, Kalbadevie Road, a few doors away from their present Premises.

MATHERAN, TO LET.—EDEN HALL JEWAJEE HALL and ST. ELMO. Three large very comfortable, most centrally situated, and commanding charming views. For Rent and other particulars, apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, consisting of several detached Bungalows, RE-OPENS about the 1st of October. It is a first-class HOTEL occupying the highest position and nearest to Gymkhana, Narel Station, &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court, Madras.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS for HIRE and on the Monthly Payment System, Rs. 23 per Month, will purchase, a good Iron-framed PIANO.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

REUTER's telegrams which were delayed by interruptions on the European land lines came to hand late yesterday. The London financial message reported Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged, at 109 3-8, and 115, respectively. The market rates of discount were further advanced 1-8th. per cent., both on short London Bills, at 2 3-8ths. per cent., and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2½ per cent. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities remained unaltered, at £62 11-16; as also did the price of Bar Silver, at 30 5-16d. per oz. In New York also the metal was unchanged in value, at 65 7-8; with demand Exchange on London still at 4·84 dollars. The Indian Council allotted ¼ of a-lakh of extra Bills on Madras, at 1s. 2¼d., which is 1-32d. less than was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Thursday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 1-32d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London, on Saturday, at 39⅛s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, at 38s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipments, to the same ports, market firm; and Brown Rapeseed, at 36⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady on Saturday; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; Imports 7,000 bales.

In New York the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 7-16 cents.; but December Futurers were 4 points higher, at 8·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 38,000 bales, which compare with 29,000 bales last June, and 37,000 bales the year before on the corresponding day. The quantity of Cotton in sight was 7,970,000 bales compared with 7,630,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week.

Below we annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	255,000	148,000	201,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom.	54,000	30,000	52,000
„ Continent	69,000	10,000	52,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	714,000	299,000	467,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	155,000	62,000	106,000
„ „ to Continent do.	116,000	19,000	76,000
„ Stock in the Ports	570,000	442,000	379,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe, on the 26th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	1,890,000	2,283,510	2,031,980
„ „ Surats	172,000	134,860	179,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	386,000	1,036,690	830,230
„ London	3,000	5,000	10,000
American Afloat	100,000	53,000	97,000
East Indian „	6,000	6,000	4,500
Total ...	4,95,000	1,100,690	9,41,730
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 22-32d.	4 11-16d.	3 9-16d.
„ Good Dhollera	3 24-32d.	3 13-16d.	2 13-16d.
Difference	15-16d.	7-81.	3-4d.

In our local market for the staple to-day the feeling has been steady and prices upon the previous level. Exporters have bought only 400 bales, say 200 Dhollera, at Rs. 202; 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 177; and Khundwa, at Rs. 200; but the Mills have taken 1,200 bales, consisting of 250 Indore, at Rs. 175; 200 each of Bhusawal, at Rs. 184; and Barsee, at Rs. 201; 150 Wudwan, at Rs. 192½-95; and 100 each of Akola, at Rs. 189½; Kasgaum, at Rs. 175; Julgaum, at Rs. 183; and Karanja, at Rs. 187 per candy.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning advise on further rain over any portion of the Cotton area excepting 1¾ inch at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, and anxiety for the crop is daily increasing at the continuance of the drought.

WHEAT has been strong in tone, and prices have advanced one to two annas per cwt; but only a moderate amount of business has been reported. We now quote:—

	Rs.			
White Pessy, 91 per cent.	5	2	6	per cwt
Do. 85 „	5	1	6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	5	1	0	„
Red Delhi	4	15	0	„
Hard Yellow	5	0	0	„
Red Ahmedabad	4	14	6	„
Hard Red	4	6	0	„

SEEDS have become a firm market, but with only a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account. Prices of "Linseed" and "Rapeseed" are one to three annas per cwt. higher, our closing quotations, this evening, being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6 11 0	to Rs. 6 13 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7 14 0	„ „ 8 0 0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 7 9 0	„ „ 7 11 0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 7 7 0	„ „ 7 11 0	„
Gingelly, White	„ 43 0 0	„ „ 44 0 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	„ 40 0 0	„ „ 41 0 0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,914 bales.
Wheat	18,305 cwt.
Linseed	1,393 „
Rapeseed	2,241 „
Gingelly	834 „
Castorseed	1,379 „
Rice	1,489 „

FREIGHTS remain steady. Ready steamers are going away in ballast to where they can obtain more comparatively remunerative business. In the surrounding ports the feeling is better. The last business reported was at 8s. 6d. to 9s. per ton for October shipment, and 9s. to 9s. 6d. per ton for November.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending, on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	776,658
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	474,114
Other „	Dec.	„	12,07,074
Government Securities	Inc.	„	103,007
Other authorised „			Equal.
Loans	„	„	20,753
Bills Discounted and Purchased	„	„	13,87,297
Balances with other Banks	„	„	76,272
Cash	Dec.	„	34,41,992

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates last week by one per cent. from three per cent. (at which the minimum had stood since the 9th July last), in view of an increased demand for monetary accommodation, is justified by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, which shows a decrease in the Cash Balance of some 34½ lakhs, at 225½ lakhs it will be seen from the figures which we give above, the amount of Bills Discounted which had increased according to the previous Return by about 9 lakhs, now shows an addition of nearly 14 lakhs; while withdrawals from Private Deposits last week aggregated 12 lakhs, which, with a slight increase in Loans, made the expansion in trade requirements over 26 lakhs, compared with 15 lakhs disclosed by the previous Return. In Government Deposits there had been a material diminution at the Bank's head office, but an addition at the branches, the net result being a decrease, on the whole, of three lakhs under this item.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 3-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been but little demand for Bank Paper; but Merchants' Bills were sold at 1s. 2 5-16d. to a small extent. Business has been altogether on a small scale, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 3-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 11-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50⅝	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 106 9-16 for cash and the settlement, and at 106 3-16 for the October account for 3½ per Cents; but declined 1-16th per cent. in a weak market, closing at the reduced quotations, with 102½ named for Threes.

SHARES.—In consequence of the general anxiety now felt with regard to the growing crops owing to the continual absence of the later rains there has been a feeling of depression in the market for cotton Mill scrip prices of which have pretty generally declined as per our revised quotations. In Miscellaneous shares we note a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay Burmah Trading 1st Issue, and Rs. 3 in the second Issue, and of Rs. 4, in Oriental Government Life. Bank of Bombay shares have receded Rs. 1½, say to Rs. 1,405 per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GERRARD—September 28, at Khusroo Lodge, Mazagon, Bombay, Peter Gerrard, Government Telegraph Department. Funeral will arrive at Sewree Cemetery at 5-30 this (Tuesday) evening. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHESNEY—August 28, at Casa Misida, Malta, wife of Major A. G. Chesney, South Staffordshire Regt., Adjutant Royal Malta Regt., of a son.

CUPPAGE—At 23, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, the wife of Capt. W. A. Cuppage, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DAVENPORT—September 2, at Hastings, Sussex, wife of John Davenport, of Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DUNCAN—GREENLAW—September 3, at St. Mary Abbot's Kensington, William Robert, second son of the Rev. W. R. Duncan (Senior Curate of Liverpool), to Elizabeth Matilda, only daughter of the late Lieut. R. W. Welsh Greenlaw (late Bombay Staff Corps).

HONEYMAN—BALLINGALL—September 2, at Altamont, Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Stuart, eldest son of George Honeyman, Esq., of Foxhall, Coupar-Angus, to Mary, only daughter of George R. Ballingall, M.D., Her Majesty's Bombay Army, and of Mrs. Ballingall, Altamont.

McCAUSLAND—GRIFFITHS—August 25, at St. Matthias Church, Sydney Moir, son of Major-Gen. McCausland, late R. A., to Gladys Lynnette Myfanwy, daughter of John Griffiths, late Principal of the Bombay School of Art.

WALKER—ROBINSON—September 2, at the parish church, Dalston, Cumberland, Thornton Walker, Indian Civil Service, to Deborah Catherine, youngest daughter of George Robinson, Esq., J.P., of Green-lane, Dalston.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—August 26, at Margate, Wm. Augustus, late Assistant Examiner of Accounts, P. W. D., India.

FLETCHER—September 5, Albert Howard Fletcher, late of Moonee, Siliguri, Bengal, aged 49.

LANG—September 1, at Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, Thomas Lang, late Secretary Standard Life Assurance Co., Calcutta.

MOORE—September 9, at 15, Portland-place, W., Sir William James Moore, K.C.I.E., Hon. Physician to the Queen, late Surg.-Gen. Indian Medical Service, Bombay, aged 68.

SIMEON—August 30, at Chacombe, Bournemouth, Lionel Barrington Simeon, Executive Engineer, Indian Public Works Dept., aged 43.

TRAPMANN—September 9, at Dinard St. Enogat, Arthur Gordon Rose Trapmann, of the Indian Public Works Dept., aged 29.

TULLOH—September 4, at Pontefract, Harriet, wife of Major Thomas Tulloh, late Bengal Army, and formerly of Ellieston, Roxburghshire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1896.

MORE than four months ago we gave some particulars respecting the trade of India for the year ending March 31st. The conclusions at which we arrived from an examination of the statistics as soon as they were issued, are borne out in the comprehensive review issued a few days ago by the Director-General of Statistics. Unlike too many compilers of official blue-books, Mr. O'Conor does not rely merely upon the figures and statements placed before him by clerks in his department. He comes into personal touch with merchants and others connected with Indian trade, and this, combined with wide reading of commercial literature, enables him to keep well abreast of the thoughts which exercise the minds of men in a sphere the conditions of which change constantly. Mr. O'Conor is, therefore, able not only to make the annual review an interesting record of the year's trade, but to further enhance its value by pointing to the signs of the times, and throwing out suggestions which cannot fail to be useful to business men in adapting themselves to new phases of commercial life. In a few opening sentences the Director-General describes the general features of the year's trade. Having pointed to the revival of trade in Great Britain, in the United States, in the Australian Colonies, and in the Far East, Mr. O'Conor tersely summarises the year's work in India as follows:—"Exchange was fairly steady; most of the Indian manufacturing industries were in a flourishing condition, the paper mills alone lying under a temporary depression; Indian agriculture was on the whole not unsuccessful, though there were exceptions in Northern India, in respect of some important staples, which were injured by a somewhat scanty S.-W. monsoon and its early termination, and on the whole there was but one special incident to seriously interrupt the course of trade." No business man, in the Bombay Presidency at all events, needs to be told that the incident to which Mr. O'Conor refers was the continuation of the agitation in regard to the import duty on cotton yarns and fabrics. Into the history of that agitation it is, of course, unnecessary to go. As Mr. O'Conor says the re-arrangement of the incidence of the duty brought about last January, has not altogether satisfied either parties in the late controversy. The Lancashire mill-owners will not be content with any arrangement short of the total abolition of the duty. The Indian mill-owners were dissatisfied for reasons fully explained at the time in these columns—reasons that Sir Henry Fowler considered adequate. Lord George Hamilton, his successor at the India Office, took a different view, and the re-arrangement suggested, as was afterwards learned, by Mr. J. M. Campbell, was brought about. It may be remarked in passing that the statistics of the counts of yarns and fabrics imported bear out the contention advanced by the Mill-owners' Association here as to competition in counts of yarns and goods below 20s., or indeed below 24s. being practically non-existent. There was a substantial increase during the year in the imports of twist and yarn, trade having recovered to some extent from the speculative imposition of the duties. Normal conditions having been resumed, the fact is clearly established that the trade shows a tendency to contract. A comparison of the imports of the last five years with those of the five preceding years shows this to be the case. The imports of cotton goods, however, did not recover like *twist and yarn* from the speculative indents of 1894, and they fell by no less than 21 per cent., the reduction amounting to seven crores of rupees in value.

In other departments, however, considerable increase in imports was shown, so that six-sevenths of the deficiency in cotton goods was made up in directions not affected by fiscal uncertainty or by an over-supplied market. In other words, while cotton goods fell by 21 per cent. in value, other imported merchandise rose by 16 per cent. Substantial increases are reported in metals, machinery and mill work, petroleum and sugar, but a decline in coal and woollen goods, and to a less extent in grain and pulse. The excess of exports over imports during the year exclusive of Government transactions was thirty five crores, as compared with thirty-seven in the previous year. Notwithstanding this decline more Council bills were taken, the figures being thirty crores and ninety-six lakhs in 1894-95, and thirty one crores and eight lakhs last year. The rate of exchange was higher—13·638d. as compared with 13·1d.,—and the cost of the bills in rupees was not so much larger than the cost in 1894-95 as was the amount in sterling. The steadiness and upward tendency of the rate of exchange was one of the most important and needless to say most gratifying features of the year. The difference between the highest and the lowest rate of exchange was greater than in the preceding year, but the intemediate fluctuations were not so great. The course of trade in gold, which was disturbed in a very exceptional degree in three years preceding last year, returned to its normal direction, and there was a considerable net import of the metal. The substantial import of gold in excess of the exports has been still more manifest during the first half of the current financial year. The value of silver brought into the country was somewhat larger than in 1894-95, but the actual net quantities imported was slightly smaller, the variation between quantity and value being, of course, due to the rise in price. Of the net quantity brought in 27,018,079 ounces, 4,115,926 ounces found their way to the native mints. The remaining 85 per cent of imports were disposed of in the usual methods—absorbed in the manufacture of ornaments, or sent into foreign territories across the frontier, buried as a hoard or left in stock with dealers. During the present year the level of net imports has so far been further reduced. This fact will be regarded as satisfactory by the large number of business men who look to the contraction of the silver imports to strengthen exhange and who, therefore, favour the imposition of a duty which will bring the price of silver in India to the level of the rupee.

The outflow of gold having been much smaller than in 1894-95 (when the shipments were quite abnormal), the aggregate export trade of the year shows but a small increase. The re-exports of imported merchandise did not reach the high level of 1894-95. But when we eliminate those two factors—merchandise and re-exports—we find that trade was on a large and active scale, the Indian merchandise sent out of the country being 5·6 per cent. higher than on the preceding year. Jute, opium oilseeds and wool declined, but in all other articles of first importance trade was much in excess of that of 1894-95. As we saw in a recent review of the cotton trade, the exports of that staple were extremely large, the result of an abnormal harvest and a good demand especially from Japan. In cotton yarns and goods also the trade was the largest on record. Indigo did specially well, a large supply resulting from as in the case of cotton the coincidence of an excellent crop and an active demand, to which may be added a high level of prices. More rice than in the previous year was sent away, although owing to a fall of prices the aggregate value was slightly smaller. The shipments of wheat recovered from the shrinkage of the previous year, but at present it seems probable that the total for the current year will be even lower than in 1894-95. The progress of Argentina in its economic revolution has given the world a new source of supply, which, to quote Mr. O'Conor's words "threatens to reduce the present small demand for Indian wheat and even to run the United States close." The export of manufactured jute was large, and there was a noticeable increase in the trade in hides and skins. The year was also good for tea and coffee though the range of prices of tea was lower than in 1894-95. To sum up the situation—the entire volume of trade was larger than in any previous year save 1893-94, the large total of that year being accounted for by the heavy flow of silver into India just before the closing of the mints.

OUR London correspondent writes of the discovery of a reliable cure for snake-bite which has been brought to the notice of the medical profession by Dr. A. Calmette, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Lille, in a lecture delivered in the laboratories of the conjoint Board of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London. We noticed at the time the proceedings of the Conference of European experts when this remedy for snake poison was described. Serum is prepared like the other serums now in use. Horses are inoculated with small doses of the poison of several species of snakes, the doses being gradually increased as the degree of immunity increases. In this way the animals are made to bear doses in the later stages that would readily prove fatal if used for a first or early injection. When this process of inoculation has been continued long enough, blood is drawn from the animal, and the serum separated in the usual manner. This is the anti-venom serum of Dr. Calmette. No opportunity has yet offered for testing the efficacy of the serum on a person actually bitten by a snake; but from experiments which have been made it is felt that a cure has been discovered which will be welcome to medical practitioners in every part of the world where snakes are common. Dr. Calmette at his lecture in London made a series of experiments which demonstrated the efficacy of his discovery. Rabbits were protected by intravenous injection, and several hours afterwards subjected to a dose of the poison, which proved fatal in 16 and 17 minutes, respectively, to two non-protected rabbits. The four protected rabbits were alive and well eight days after, and showed during the time no symptoms of poisoning. The curative properties were demonstrated by first injecting the poison, and subsequently the serum at various intervals. In some cases the poison was injected intravenously, in others subcutaneously. In the latter the poison acts much more slowly; and intervals of half-an-hour, an hour, and one hour and a-half were allowed to elapse before the serum was injected. The results were that one rabbit died in 80 minutes—before the hour and a-half interval had elapsed; his companion in this experiment was then treated with the serum and recovered. All the rabbits treated at the half-hour and one-hour intervals recovered. When an animal is bitten by a poisonous snake the probability is that the poison is injected into a vein, and acts with that rapidity which is characteristic of snake poison. To prove the efficacy of the serum in similar circumstances, an injection of poison into the vein of the ear was made, and two minutes afterwards an injection of serum into the corresponding vein of the other ear. The animal remained perfectly well, but would have died in sixteen minutes if allowed to remain untreated.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI, whose remarkable cricket in England has brought him into prominence, has paid the usual penalty of greatness. He has been interviewed. The London journalist has dealt more leniently with him than the American would have done. But he had to tell his interviewer that he played football till he hurt his knee, that he bowls, cycles, plays tennis, and shoots, and is, in short, an all-round sportsman. Always fond of cricket, he began playing in England shortly after going to Cambridge. But he says he found the English style very different from the Indian, and had a great deal to learn. Indeed, it was almost two years before he could do much. From point to point the Prince was led, until he gave forth his dictum as to how cricket should be played and the style of batting he would recommend. The Prince advises the young player to follow up the style, under capable coaching, that comes to him naturally. He could not say that he was an advocate for stone-walling, but every player finds it necessary to exhibit a certain degree of caution at times. There is no reason, continued the Prince, why a batsman, however, should try to score at the expense of getting out, and simply to earn the applause of a certain section of the public. The showy player may be cheered by those who simply visit a match for the express purpose of witnessing rapid scoring, and who do not care or know anything about the more delicate side of the game. He certainly did not believe in "playing for the gallery," neither did he believe in making the game unnecessarily slow. A player should endeavour to strike the happy medium. Of course, that is the difficulty, but the Prince's words may be commended to local cricketers to their advantage.

THE Home papers to hand by the mail contain more or less fanciful stories of the retirement of Mr. Jacob, the Simla jewel and curio merchant, who is known to be the original of Mr. Marion Crawford's "Mr. Isaacs." Mr. Jacob has numerous friends in Bombay, to whom it will be news to learn that owing to the action of the Indian Government, since the Hyderabad diamond case, it is virtually impossible for him to carry on business any longer with the Maharajahs of Native States, who have hitherto been his principal patrons, so he has resolved to retire upon his laurels. A gentleman who was recently shown over Mr. Jacobs' private apartments informs one of our contemporaries that the description contained in Mr. Crawford's book still fits the drawing-room exactly—"It seemed to me that I was suddenly transported into the subterranean chamber whither the wicked magician sent Aladdin in quest of the lamp. A soft but strong light filled the room, though I did not immediately comprehend whence it came; nor did I think to look, so amazed was I by the extraordinary splendour of the objects that met my eyes. In the first glance it appeared as if the walls and ceilings were lined with gold and precious stones, and in reality it was almost literally the truth."

MR. R. D. DALAL, a member of a Parsee family well known in Surat, has upon the recommendation of Sir George Birdwood been appointed to the medical charge of the Finsbury Dispensary. Our London correspondent, who informs us of this fact, says that this is the first time such an appointment has been given to a native of India, and Parsees will doubtless consider the selection of Mr. Dalal for so responsible a position a compliment to their community.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday next

HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER LAPWING, Commander, Richard H. Story, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 19th instant. She left Bombay on the 25th June last, and proceeded to Mauritius, and then visited Seychelles, Reunion, and Madagascar, and then went to Trincomalee. She has come here to be docked for usual repairs, and will remain in port for about ten days, and then will leave for Karachee. She had a fine passage throughout.

JUDGMENT was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, at the High Court, yesterday, in the case of Jugmohundas Vandravandass, against Pallanjee Eduljee Mobedina and another, in which the plaintiff sought to recover possession of land held by the defendants under a lease for 999 years, which was executed in favour of the first defendant by the surviving executor of the will of the plaintiff's father. It was contended for the plaintiff that the lease was in excess of the powers of the executor under the will, and was, therefore, void. After going at considerable length into the facts and law of the case, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the lease was *ultra vires* of the executor, and did not bind the plantiff, who, on attaining his majority, was not estopped from denying its validity. His Lordship further held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the property without paying to the defendants the full value of all the improvements and buildings affected and erected by them upon the premises. His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff, with costs.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, from Europe, yesterday, by the mail steamer Khedive, were Mrs. Annie Besant, the well-known Theosophist; Mr. Bertram Keightley, M.A., general secretary, Indian Theosophical Society; Colonel C. M. S. Moore, C.I.E.; Colonel G. H. C. Dyce; Major C. H. Wolsley Jenkins, and others. A large number of Theosophists were present at the Ballard Pier, early yesterday morning, to receive Mrs. Besant and Mr. Keightley, both of whom, on landing, were decorated with floral wreaths, and presented with bouquets.

THE Central Provinces season reports are summarised in the following general remarks:—There have been a few local showers in Sadar tahsils of Narsinghpur and Nagpur and in Sambalpur, and fairly good rain in Damoh and Raipur. Crops are in good condition in these two latter districts, but are reported to be suffering in the other districts for want of rain. Rain is also required for preparation of land for winter sowings. Damage is reported to have occurred already to rice and kodo in Saugor and to rice in Chanda. Land under preparation for winter sowings. Prices rising in Jubbulpore, Wardha, and Nagpur, and are generally above normal.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th September 1896, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1895 of 106,777 mounds, and Rs. 18,959 in the earnings.

THE Government of Bengal has approved the appointment of Dr. Gould as Civil Surgeon of Cooch Behar State.

AT Calcutta, on Friday, after consultation with the heads of representative associations in Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair despatched the following telegram to the Private Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen, at Balmoral, from the Sheriff of Calcutta:—"The citizens of Calcutta loyally offer to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress their respectful and affectionate congratulations upon her glorious reign having now exceeded in duration that of any Britith sovereign." The following reply was received:—"The Queen-Empress thanks the citizens of Calcutta for their kind and loyal congratulations."

THE following are among recently proved wills:—The will of Mr. Adam Tait, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and of Hartley Court, Dartford, who died in Switzerland, on July 12, was proved by Mr. William Tait, of 4, Holwood Road, Bromley, the brother, and Mr. Benjamin Addington Adam, the executors, the value of the personal estate being £11,663-11s.-3d. The testator gives £3,000 to his sister, Sarah Agnes Tait; £1,500 to his brother, James Tait; £490 and £1,010 upon trust for his cousin, Alice A. Hallam; £500 to Benjamin Addington Adam; and £1,000 to Mrs. Medora Galpine. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his brother, William Tait, for his own absolute use and benefit. The following wills have also been proved:—Mr. Alfred Richard Crawshay Annison, £17,882; Mr. Edward James Bevir, £20,618; Mr. Francis Byron, £13,212; Mr. Edward Hunter, £86,541; Mr. Henry Jones, £11,735; Mr. John William Jones, £67,290; Earl of Macclesfield, £559,506; Sir Edgar MacCullock, £26,062; Sir Joseph Prestwich, £2,596; Hon. Charlotte Yarde-Buller, £2,651.

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to the request that he should attend the Liverpool demonstration on the subject of the Sultan's treatment of his Christian subjects, says his opinions on "the great assassin, and the disgrace which the European Powers have allowed him to bring upon them, are well-know," but he did not think benefit would arise from his attempting to propagate his views at public meetings. All the same he did so.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

REPORTED SCHEME FOR THE AUTONOMY OF EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent states that it is reported that the Khedive during his recent tour in Europe saw M. Hanotaux in Paris, and conferred with him relative to a scheme for Egyptian autonomy, which had been drafted by Native officials.

The *Times* in a leading article on the above discredits the report, but says that if it is true, the Khedive would enter on a course fraught with humiliation, and not improbably loss and danger to himself.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" and "Novosti" are in favour of a political understanding between Great Britain and Russia.

LORD SALISBURY AT BALMORAL.

SEPT. 27.

Lord Salisbury proceeded to Balmoral, yesterday.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE PROTECTORATE OVER KOREA.

The Japanese papers deny the statement made by the *Times* that Russia and Japan have agreed to a Joint Protectorate over the Korea.

LI HUNG CHANG.

Li Hung Chang has arrived at Yokohama, where he had no reception.

His Excellency has proceeded to Tientsin.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

DONGOLA, SEPT. 27.

The North Stafford Regiment is returning to Kosheh *en route* to Cairo.

A complete panic has seized the Dervishes, and they are utterly disorganised, and retreating on Omdarman.

The Second Brigade under Major Macdonald has started southward to garrison El Debbeh, Merawi, and Khandak.

LETTER FROM THE SULTAN TO THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 27.

The Sultan has sent an autograph letter to the Emperor William.

NEW ARMENIAN PATRIARCH.

The Sultan, in reply to an address from Armenians, has granted them permission to elect a new Patriarch.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day, and the steamer Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia, at 3 a.m., to-day.

INSUBORDINATION IN THE SHROPSHIRES.

AN OFFICIAL WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs has issued the following District Order :—

"The crime of insubordination having of late become extremely prevalent in 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, the General Officer Commanding orders that the entire battalion in question should be warned, on three consecutive parades, that any further crime of this nature will on conviction be treated with the utmost severity. Members of Courts-Martial will take judicial notice of this order in considering the amount of punishment to be awarded in cases of conviction for insubordination committed after the publication of this order."

CALCUTTA AND THE BUBONIC FEVER SCARE.

On Sunday, the Officiating Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, telegraphed to the Bombay Municipal Commissioner, asking him to wire daily what steps were being taken to check the development of the so-called Bubonic fever, but no reply has yet been received.

The General Committee of the Calcutta Corporation, besides sanctioning a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of enabling Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer, to take such steps as he may think necessary for the cleansing of the town, have directed that criers be ordered to parade the streets, and proclaim by beat of drum to the poorer classes that they should keep their houses and surroundings clean.

The Chamber of Commerce has also addressed a letter to the Bengal Government, in which the Committee say that they have noticed with extreme concern the announcement in the public papers of the appearance of Bubonic fever at Bombay. The Committee need not remind Government of the fatal character of this fever, nor of the ravages it has caused wherever it has made its appearance. Calcutta is closely connected with the ports of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula as well as with the China ports, and the Committee consider that the time has now come to appeal to the Government to take precautions to prevent the importation of this dreadful fever, as an outbreak of such a fever must, in the opinion of the Committee, be a misfortune beyond the power or capacity of the Municipal Corporation to deal with, and they would, therefore, urge upon the Government the advisability of taking steps to guard Calcutta against the importation of the disease, and also the advisability of taking precautions to meet it, should it make its appearance here.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond, arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

French mail Armand Behic, from Suez, arrived,
Orient mail steamer Oruba, from Aden, arrived,

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Osborne, left Singapore for Hongkong, on 26th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Medusa, from Kobe, left Colombo for Bombay, on Saturday night, and is expected to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 24-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 11-16
Bar Silver	30 5-16

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

FINAL DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The following are the final details of his Excellency the Viceroy's tour :—Arrival at Delhi, private ; Ulwar, public ; Ajmere, public ; Oodeypore, public ; Chitogarh, public ; Jeypore, public ; Bikanir, public ; Jodhpur, public ; Baroda, public ; Surat, public ; Indore, public ; Ujjain, private ; Jubbulpore, public ; Benares, public ; and Calcutta, public.

Departures in all cases will be private.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. E. Henderson, Government Advocate, has sent in his resignation of the Civil Service.

CHITRAL NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

Chitral-Drosh, 24th.—A severe prolonged shock of earthquake was felt here, at 4-30, this morning. No harm, however, was done to any public buildings beyond the fall of a small portion of a wall of the old Drosh fort.

A soldier of the 5th Gurkhas was drowned, yesterday, while fishing in the Chitral River, near Gairat. He was using a cast-net, but getting into deep water, was pushed off the feet, and being hampered with the net which was fastened to his wrist, he sank at once. The body was not recovered.

The wire rope, on which people are passed across the river to Drosh, on the site of the old bridge, gave way, yesterday, and precipitated a Chitrali into tho river. He had the presence of mind, however, to hang on to a cradle, and was pulled ashore by a tow line, not much the worse for his fall and ducking.

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 28.

The prosecution of Thomas William Perrett, on charges of bigamy and forgery, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Clarke, Inspector of Railway Police, who was deputed to Jhansi and Agra, to elicit information regards Perrett's movements in those two places, gave evidence, saying that in the course of his enquiries he learnt that Perrett had been to the cemetery at Agra, and thence to Rev. Kitchen, Chaplain of Agra, from whom he obtained the burial-certificate, on payment of the usual fee. Perrett took the certificate to the People's Herald Press, and ordered the proprietor to print six copies on strips of paper he had provided for the purpose. Four forms were printed from the sample, and sent to Perrett, who took them away from Agra without leaving instructions for printing further copies. He told the proprietor he wanted forms for a friend at Jhansi, where there was no decent press. The proprietor recognised Perrett as the man who ordered the certificate forms by the photo shown him by witness, and his statements, written and oral, were recorded by the Joint Magistrate of Agra.

Simon, the writer, was recalled, and he adhered to the previous testimony, viz., that he had filled in the certificates at Perrett's dictation, and was an eye-witness to Perrett adding his signature to one form at Jhansi.

The photo of the two ladies, two children, and a gentleman were filed by Mr. Crawford, and on accused being examined as to who these persons were, he declined to answer.

Mr. Ulett was again called to prove that he had written a letter to accused, telling him that the burial-certificate of the first wife was essential before he could agree to his engagement with his daughter.

The case stands adjourned till the 13th October, to permit the return of the Commission to Agra.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 11TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Khedive, Captain S. G. D. Andrews, with the Overland Mails of September 11, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Archer, Mr
Barton, Mrs
Bisley, Mr, Mrs and child
Bull, Mr W
Boteler, Capt
Bone, Miss
Bateman, Capt
Bean, Mr L D
Duckworth, Mr J
Dempster, Mr J
Gray, Miss and two children
Hyslop, Miss
Husselby, Mr W
Mills, Mr and Mrs
McLeod, Capt and Mrs
Nicholls, Lt
Phelps, Mr J
Penfound, Capt
Reynolds, Rev C W
Reynolds, Mr
Swiney, Lt
Sherer, Lt
Tenant, Mrs
Turner, W J
Virtue, Mr
Wyer, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Young, Miss
Yeoman, Mr and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Achajaciun, H C
Beauchamp, Mr
Blair, Mr W
Batt, Mr A E
Besant, Mrs A
Barry, Lieut Col
Beresford, Mr, Mrs and three Misses
Chuckerbutty, Mr
Crawford, Surg-Col
Cockshott, Mr
Dyce, Col G
Ditmar, Mr
Firth, Mr L E
Gunner, Major
Garlick, Mr
Hay, Mr J
Hewett, Mr J C
Keightly, Mr H
Karhu, Mr
Kendall, Capt
McLagan, Mr
Malcolm, Capt
Macpherson, Mr and Mrs
Moore, Col C M S
McLean, Mr A
Orr, Mr J R
Pratt, Mr J R
Palmer, Mr
Peart, Mr, Mrs and infant
Rose, Mr
Smith, Mr Monk
Stanton, Capt
Stewart, Lt H W
Turnig, Lieut
Taschercan, H C
Thomson, Mr W B
Walker, Surg-Col
Wolsey, Major
Warner, Mr R

FROM PORT SAID.

Cowan, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, Mr John
Stewart, Mr Geo

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, with the English mails, of the 18th instant, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Saturday. The Ganges, which communicated at Aden, with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia, brings the following passengers :—

Arnett, Miss
Allen, Capt W H
Bruce, Hon Robert and tutor
Bromfield, Mr F W
Bowers, Col and Mrs
Buckland, Mr F E
Brockman, Lieut D H
Bruce, Lord
Boileau, Col
Banatwala Mr.
Bairnsfather, Capt and Mrs
Beach Surg-Capt
Boas, Mr
Carter Mr G
Curree, Mr H C
Cole, Capt, Mrs, and infant
Cowley, Capt and Mrs
Chree, Rev G J
Cordner, Mr R A
Carnana, Capt
Drummond, Mr, Mrs and inft
Dobbs, Lieut-Col G C
Darley, Mr J R
Duttus, Mr James
Ellis, Major C C
Fitzgerald, Maj and Mrs G M
Fleming, Mr Arthur
Fry, Capt
Gifford, Surg-Capt
Gore, Col and Mrs St George
Hughes, Mr R D
Hawkins, Mr and Mrs S S
Hart, two Misses Spooner
Hume, Rev
Jenkins, Mr and Mrs W
Joyner, Mr R B
Lyall, Mr K D, Mrs and two infants
Little, Mr and Mrs W
Loch, Lieut-Col and Mrs
Lamb, Miss
Lethbridge, Sir A
Middleton, Mr and Mrs
McCloghry, Surg-Col and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr D
Moore, Mr and Mrs C J Stevenson
McElkinny, Mr W J
Milner, Mr
Murray, Mrs E R
McPherson, Mr D W
Moir, Mrs
Nedham, Major and Mrs
Pearce, Mr Channing
Perrie, Lieut and Mrs F W
Paley, Lieut-Col
Pike, Mr F G
Purefoy, Capt Bagnall
Porter, Mr H E
Rogers, Mr and Mrs W F
Rowley, Mrs
Richards, Mr H A
Skeat, Mr F F
Scovell, Mr J C
Stephens, Mr and Mrs
Skeaf, Mr C O S
Scott, Rev J
Swan, Surg-Capt
Simmons, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Rev W
Scovell, Dr R N
Soady, Capt
Stevenson, Mrs
Soblik Mr N
Stubbs, Miss
Saunderson, Mr J S
Simmons, Mr T H
Towers, Mr G L
Turner, Surg-Capt W
Trevor, Lieut W N
Taylor, Mrs, child and two infants
Taylor, Mr and Mrs
Tickell, Mr R H
Thomson, Surg-Capt H
Thornton, Miss
Trollope, Mr A
Thomson, Miss
Tickell, Mr J R
Thomas, Mr G
Veitch, Miss M H
Wrigley, Mr
Welby, Mr and Mrs C S

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY.—SEPTEMBER 27.

10 p.m.	82·2

MONDAY.—SEPTEMBER 28.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	88·3

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lieut. A. B. Lindsay, 2nd (P.W.O.) Goorkhas, only son of the late Major-Gen. A. H. Lindsay (Dowhill), C.B., R.H.A., and Miss Clare Vere Rushton, younger daughter of Mr. T. Rushton, Barrackpore, India.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

CZAR AND KAISER.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia have not allowed the unfortunate death of Prince Lobanoff to interfere with their travelling arrangements, and they arrived at Breslau, the capital of Silesia, on Saturday, on a visit to the German Sovereign. Their advent was heralded by a welcome in the columns of the *Imperial Gazette.* "With joyful hearts," says the Imperial leader-writer, "the German people welcome in the youthful and noble visitors the generous son of Alexander III. and the illustrious Princess of German blood who at his side adorns the throne of a neighbouring and friendly Empire." "This visit," the article went on to say, "will bind still closer the links of cordial affection that unite the distinguished guests with our own Imperial ruler and his consort." By the way, it was generally noticed that although the cheers given by the populace for the Czar were cordial, they were less enthusiastic than those given for the Czarina, a fact apparently due quite as much to her Teutonic birth as to her extreme amiability. Was this a symptom of the disposition now prevailing in powerful circles in Germany to regard Her Majesty as "the possible agent of a Russo-German *rapprochement* ?" The well-informed special correspondent of the *Times* has no hesitation in saying that in his opinion this is the meaning of the notable incident. After a short rest the illustrious visitors were taken off to Gandau to assist in the magnificent parade of the 6th Army Corps, composed of some 35,000 troops and forming a force of which by the common consent of the foreign newspaper correspondents the Kaiser has just reason to be proud. Immediately upon his return to the city the Czar was closeted for some time with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, who went straight from the Royal presence to call upon M. Shishkin, the Anglophobe official who is Russian Foreign Minister *pro tem.* A great many people would give much to know what passed at these conferences, and there is of course no end of ingenious speculation on the subject. But more comment has been excited by the marked reserve that characterized the Czar's speech and by his having chosen not the German but the French language as the medium of his brief address to a gathering chiefly consisting of German military officers. The Kaiser was, as he generally is, magniloquent and extravagant. He did not speak in French. Perhaps he ought in the circumstances to have proposed the toast in Russian, and such an Admirable Crichton as he is could not surely plead ignorance of that or any other European tongue. "Permit me," he observed, "to lay at your Majesties' feet my most heartfelt thanks for the visit you both pay us to-day, and for the honour vouchsafed to the 6th Army Corps in being allowed to march before your Majesties. The jubilant waves of enthusiasm which in Breslau have swelled to meet your Majesties interpret the feelings, not only of this city, not only of the Province of Silesia, but of my whole people, which hail in your Majesty the bearer of ancient traditions, the herald of peace. The people greet you on the same soil where your Majesty's glorious ancestor, whose name your Majesty's Regiment of Guards has the honour to bear, stayed in the company of my great-grandfather. The sentiments we cherish with regard to your Majesty I may summarise in the cry, 'God bless, protect, and guard your Majesty to the welfare of Europe !' I drink to your Majesties, the Emperor and Empress. Hurah ! Hurrah ! Hurrah !" The Czar replied in three colourless sentences. The revised version, for there are two semi-official versions of this brief speech, runs as follows :—"I thank your Majesty for the good words just spoken, and for the welcome accorded me in Breslau. I can assure you, Sire, that I am inspired by the same traditional sentiments as your Majesty. I drink to the health of your Majesty and to that of her Majesty the Empress. Hurrah !"

In the original report supplied to the Press the Czar was made to say :—"I assure your Majesty that I am animated by the same traditional sentiments towards your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress as my late father was." As the sentiments that animated the Czar's late father towards Germany were not remarkable for their cordiality, it is not surprising that the unhappy allusion should have given some offence, and that steps should be immediately taken to correct the slip, if it was a slip. However, the German Press profess to accept the correction with entire satisfaction, and the French journals, who find it advisable to mind their p's and q's on the eve of the Czar's visit to France, have not shown any desire to dwell unduly on the matter. On Monday the Kaiser held another splendid review in honour of the Czar, who before his departure the same evening for Kiel *en route* to Copenhagen was created an Admiral of the German Fleet. Some of the Berlin papers are aggrieved that his Majesty during his stay at Kiel wore the uniform of a Russian naval officer. Did they expect that his travelling wardrobe would include the uniform of a German Admiral of the Fleet ? Whilst the Czar was on his way to the Baltic port the Kaiser was once more gratifying his taste for speechifying and extolling his late visitor in words which, though highly picturesque and apparently sincere cannot be commended for their absolute inaccuracy. It was not strange that he should be a little elated at the fine appearance of his sturdy Silesian soldiers before his "beloved neighbour and cousin," but who would recognise in his description of the Czar a faithful likeness of a young monarch whose "somewhat melancholy spirit" is what chiefly struck other observers during the "Kaiser days" ?

"We all remain," said the eloquent Emperor, "under the charm of the fresh and youthful figure of the knightly Emperor, and his form floats before our eyes as he rode past at the head of his illustrious father's regiment. He, though war-lord of the mightiest army, will, nevertheless, only permit his troops to be employed in the service of civilization and in the protection of peace. In complete accord with myself, his efforts tend to bring together the peoples of the European Continent, to assemble them upon the basis of common interest, to safeguard our holiest possessions. What are "our holiest possessions" ? And do they include Alsace and Lorraine. It is pointed out that if taken literally the foregoing speech might conjure up the spectre of a new Holy Alliance ready to resume the untoward policy of its prototype. There is force in the observation made by the Berlin representative of an English journal that the ever-recurring assertion that the main, if not the sole, aim of the crushing armaments of Europe is to keep watch and ward in the interests of peace hardly gains in force by reiteration. "It suggests rather the reflection that the preservation of peace depends more upon the fact that none of the European Powers, in spite of their immense armies, would care to tempt the fortune of war than upon the consistently pacific intentions of military men."

The newspaper representatives at the big camp near Breslau, while they admit that everybody there is about as wise as he was before the Imperial meeting, and no wiser, refer to the prevalence of an "unsatisfied feeling," and declare that in some quarters relief was actually expressed on Monday at the Russian Emperor's departure. But the "almost painful impression of uncertainty" existing at Breslau does not seem to be shared in Berlin in spite of the carping of certain journals of which the remark about the Czar's dress at Kiel is an illustration. The newspapers of the German capital continue to be unanimous in ascribing great political importance to the events of the past week, though it is remarked that they evidently experience some difficulty in specifying the precise nature and scope of the discussions understood to have taken place in Breslau and Gorlitz.

From Vienna it is reported that the repetition in Germany of the attitude adopted in the Austrian capital by Nicholas II. had a moderating effect upon what is described as the somewhat excessive and obviously rather hollow adulation of Russia which has filled the Austro-Hungarian Press for the last fortnight. Indeed, it is whispered that the rejoicings at the conclusion of an understanding calculated to reassure Austro-Hungary for a long time to come—rejoicings more conspicuous in the non-official than in the semi-official journals—were for the most part a half-conscious effort at self-deception. I have heard it suggested that the Czar's jejune speeches at Vienna and Breslau were not due so much to political reasons as to his not being gifted like his "beloved neighbour and cousin" in the useful and ornamental art of public speaking. But if we accepted this explanation it would upset the theory that has always been entertained as to the careful way in which these Royal and Imperial speeches are prepared. There are in fact those who say that, although the Czar's speech was the voice of Nicholas II., the words were the words of Prince Lobanoff. However that may be—and we shall be in a better position to judge after we hear what the Russian monarch says in Paris, and how he says it,—in Vienna it is assumed that everything possible was done to prevent these visits from casting any shadow upon the stay of the Russian Emperor in Paris. This view is strongly put forward by the *Neue Freie Presse*, which maintains that the significance of the Breslau meeting is reduced to a guarrantee for the inviolability of peace ; in other words, there has been no change in the grouping of the European powers. The *Neue Freie Presse* ingeniously contends that Russia so anxiously avoided everything which might be pointed to as a political *rapprochement* with Germany and Austria, and which might arouse the mistrust of the French, only to enable her all the more efficaciously to promote the cause of piece in Paris. Perhaps it is intended to meet the passionate homage and devotion of the French with reserve in order not to awaken hopes that are incompatible with the peaceful intentions of the Czar. If the French Press feels at all jealous at what has taken place at Breslau it has taken pains to conceal its real feelings. They even express a form of gratitude that the Czar did not omit Germany from his itinerary. The *Debats* goes very far. It says :—"What would really have disquieted us would have been for this interview not to have taken place, for we should have seen in it evidence of a tension which our own policy, inspired as it is by pacific sentiments, would in no wise desire." And M. Blowitz says that this undoubtedly represents the general opinion in France.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

The more active friends of the Armenians are trying very hard to get up a formidable agitation in this country against the Sultan, and although Mr. Gladstone is helping them with epistolary denunciations of the "great assassin," they have so far not made much hard way. There is a loud outcry on the part of such journals as the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the "Daily News" at the apathy of Europe and especially of Great Britain. That man of light and leading in the Nonconformist community, the Rev. Guinness Rogers, explains that the reason why England has not risen in its wrath to denounce the horrible massacres of the week before last is that almost everyone has been away for his holiday and seems anxious to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of Dissenting divines to those of Lord Rosebery. A gentleman who bears a name honoured in this country, Mr. Mackarness, son, I believe, of the late Bishop of Oxford, has remonstrated with the leading journal for its attitude on the question. He accuses the *Times* of condemning the conspirators in language of terrible sternness, while the provocation they had received and the massacres perpetrated by the Turks are treated very differently." He asks the editor to consider the feelings of an Armenian patriot who witnesses the wrongs of his country and the inaction of Europe. He invites the *Time* to reflect what would be the feelings of an Englishman in a similar position. "Would he not," says Mr. Mackarness, "think himself justified in adopting almost any means to prevent such a calamity, and would not his countrymen forgive, nay applaud, almost anything he did ?"

The *Times* replies that it has not allowed itself to blink the hard and undeniable facts of the political situation. "There is no use in blinking those facts. It would be not merely futile, it would be mischievous, to pretend that the Armenian problem is an easy one, which can be solved by an outburst of British enthusiasm. The enthusiasm might readily plunge us into a European war, which would involve more slaughter, desolation, and misery than years of Turkish oppression, but it would not advance the Armenian question one step or remove any of the obstacles which impede its progress." The Bishop of Gibralter, who wishes the Turks to be turned out of Europe bag and baggage, declares that "the other nations know that England has no selfish interest in the settlement of this question." The *Times* naturally remarks that it would be interesting to learn the authority upon which this statement is made. The evidence all points the other way, although with the exception of an occasional growl from St. Petersburg our critics on the Continent are not just now devoting all their energies to show that England is at the bottom of the wretched condition of things in Constantinople. The *Standard* in its issue of this morning is very outspoken with reference to the deportation of Armenians from the Turkish capital. The Christian subjects of the Porte are, the Conservative organ plainly says, "to be driven out, and are being driven—all remonstrances and protest notwithstanding,—out of Constantinople to be massacred in the provinces." Mr. Gladstone calls Abdul Hamid an "assassin on the throne" ; the *Standard* describes him as a "stiff-necked tyrant," and courageously calls for his deposition. The writing of Joint Notes to a sovereign who stubbornly sets the Powers at defiance is merely a waste of excellent stationery. "Surely, if the arts of diplomacy are exhausted as between the Powers and the present Sultan, another occupant might be found for the somewhat perilous Throne he has disgraced. The rule of Abdul Hamid is not indispensable to the preservation of the Ottoman Empire. It is inconceivable that he should be suffered to render nugatory the efforts of the Powers to discharge their obligations towards the Christian races within his dominions. With all their resources, moral and material, it ought to be possible for the Powers to bring the Sultan's era of government by massacre and outrage to an abrupt close, either with him or without him. To plead their mutual jealousies as an excuse for inaction is a severe reflection upon Christian civilisation. The *Standard* is not surprised that there is a growing feeling in this country that the situation is becoming intolerable. Nor would it be astonished to see this feeling develop into a "violent agitation against the barbarity and iniquity of Turkish rule." Indeed, the *Standard* actually invites the country to pour out a "flood of impassioned oratory from countless platforms," but indulges in the hope that the agitation, if it comes, will not partake of a Party character.

There is little likelihood of this happening with the Duke of Westminster and the Duke of Argylle directing the movement, but the Liberal papers while they admit, to quote the words of the *Daily News*, that "Lord Salisbury has none of Lord Beaconsfield's affection for the Turk and his 'expeditious methods,'" are saying that the leaders of the Opposition have hitherto treated the Prime Minister with singular forbearance, and hint that a more aggressive line of conduct may be necessary if something is not soon done. The *Chronicle* now declares that the heather is on fire. "Deserted by their leaders, the people—the humane, upright honest, and unselfish English people—have thought and acted for themselves." We may smile at this glorification of the people, and think they have taken a long time to make up their minds, but there is some justification for the *Chronicle's* enthusiasm when a paper like the *Morning Post* calls upon the Lord Mayor to summon a town's meeting. The *Chronicle* adds the suggestion of a Hyde Park Sunday meeting to which "every church, chapel, and West-end and East-end club and association, Conservative and Liberal alike," should send representatives, a suggestion that will not, I fear, be eagerly adopted by, say, the Marlborough and "the Rag," although the members of those institutions must feel as much detestation as the rest of the community at the acts of the gang of less reputable Turks by whom unfortunately Abdul Hamid has allowed himself to be surrounded. In the event of a new Turkish rules being chosen for the Constantinople throne—a consummation most devoutly to be wished—the successor of the present monarch would probably be his Majesty's youngest brother, Raschid Effendi, of whom for reasons over which he has no control little is known. The poor fellow is with his harem and officers of court a prisoner of state in the Palace of Cheragam. At least so we were informed not many months ago by a trustworthy writer in one of the reviews ; who further informed us that Raschid was not allowed to receive a single letter, book, or newspaper, not to mention a visitor from the outer world—an excellent training for a prince destined to become the ruler of a nation.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of Londonderry is rightly or wrongly said to feel aggrieved because when the present Cabinet was formed he was not placed at the head of a great department. He is not quite so clever as he thinks himself to be ; indeed, he is not clever at all, but he has certain solid qualifications. If cleverness was the passport to Cabinet rank the estimable Viscount Cross, for example, would not to-day be Lord Privy Seal. If Lord Londonderry has a grudge against the Government he is surely getting his revenge. His attitude in the House of Lords when the Irish Land Bill was under consideration has not been forgotten or forgiven ; and now he has been making a speech at of all places a Primrose League picnic, calling his leaders to account for liberating the Irish prisoners. The action of Sir M. White Ridley has, Lord Londonderry declares, excited feelings of disapprobation and disapproval. During the tenure of office of the late Government, the Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, was requested, almost with threats, to release those men, but, to his credit be it said, he resolutely refused to do so, and his refusal was heartily approved by the then leaders of the Opposition, who now sat on the Government bench. Was it surprising that people viewed with astonishment the action of the party who applauded Mr. Asquith for refusing to release the men and afterwards released them themselves ? He called on the leaders of the Unionist party to take the earliest opportunity of explaining their conduct in this matter, and he did so as a firm supporter of the Government and in the interest of the Unionist party. A letter to an imaginary correspondent from Sir M. White Ridley has been published explaining his conduct, but it merely repeats what he said on the subject in the House of Commons, and does not satisfy the *Times*, which wants to read the *ipsissima verba* of the medical reports on which the Home Secretary acted and behind which he shields himself from the attacks of his Unionist "friends." These gentlemen ought to find consolation in the evidence afforded that, notwithstanding the Dublin convention, the Irith parties are still at loggerheads and show no signs of settling their differences. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., who is connected by family ties with Mr. Healy, has been ejected from office in the Irish National League of Great Britain which is bossed by Mr. T. P. O'Connor. Mr. John Redmond has been on the war path. Mr. Redmond in his speech at a meeting of the National League attacked his opponents all round, but was particularly severe on "Tay Pay," "who, with his £50,000 of Liberal money sunk in his Radical secularist London papers, had the effrontery to come over to Ireland, on a two days' Cook excursion ticket, and threaten whole sections of Irish Nationalists with political extinction, if they did not, forsooth, follow Mr. Dillon's selfish and idiotic policy of fetching and carrying for the English Liberal party." Mr. Redmond justified his attitude towards the Rosebery Government, "the weakest, the most useless, and in many respects the most hypocritical Government that ever was in power." The force of censure could no further go.

MR. HARRY LAWSON.

Amongst the visitors to India during the coming cold season not the least distinguished will be Mr. Harry Lawson, son of Sir Edward Lawson, and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph.* Mr. Lawson is well-known, and does not share the political views of that great journal. He is an ardent supporter of the Liberal party, but I do not think he will accompany Mr. Caine to the National Congress, and if he does he is not likely to become a second Padgett, M. P. Although his Liberalism is not wanting in robustness, he is not a politician of the "faddy" type, and is the last man to spend his days and nights entirely with those who magnify the shortcomings of British rule in India and ignore all its many benefits. Mr. Lawson is one of those Liberals who were left out in the cold at the last general election, but he will be heard of again. His first Parliamentary experience was gained as amember for a metropolitan constituency. In 1885 he was elected by a substantial majority as the representative of the Western division of St. Pancras. At the election in 1886 he retained his seat without a diminished majority, and in 1892 was defeated by a mere handful of votes. He then migrated to the country, and at a bye-election in 1892 after a most exacting contest came within three votes of winning at Cirencester. Three or four months later at a second bye-election in the same constituency he was successful, his majority being nearly 250. In July 1895 he lost by 215. He will be accompanied on his tour by Mrs. Lawson, who is a daughter of the well-known and popular Sir Henry de Bathe, of whom an amusing story is told. Meeting a certain illustrious Duke in St. James' Street, a good many years ago, Sir Henry said to his Royal Highness : "Where is Fernando Po, Sir ?" "How the dickens should I know ?" was the somewhat curt reply. "That is precisely what I said," rejoined the gallant officer, "and they plucked me for saying it," or as another version has it, "they kept me out of a good appointment for my ignorance."

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P.

I am glad to say that Mr. Maclean is recovering from his recent illness, which to his great regret prevented him from presiding over the congress at Belfast of the Institute of Journalists. His disappointment at not being able to go to the North of Ireland must have been all the greater because it was he who induced Lord Roberts to attend, and admittedly his lordship's speech was one of the best features of the Parliament of Pressmen. The *Journalist* publishes a very interesting sketch of Mr. Maclean's career, and does full justice to his Indian work as a newspaper man. It was mainly owing to his success as an Indian journalist that the Council of the Institute invited him to become their president. I am very pleased to be in a position to add that the health of Mrs. Maclean, which has recently caused anxiety to her friends, has greatly improved by her stay in the bracing atmosphere of Margate.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Surgeon-General Sir W. J. Moore, K.C.I.E., Bombay Ret ; Mr. L. B. Simeon ; and Sir J. A. Crowe.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN O. M. THACKWELL, R.E., has been placed under orders for duty in this country.

LIEUTENANT F. L. GARROWAY, R. A., is confirmed in the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir A. Palmer, Commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. WILLIAMSON, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Browne, Army Medical Staff, come out next trooping season on appointment to the Bengal and Madras Commands respectively.

THE following appointments have been made :—21st Bombay Infantry.—Captain G. Mitchell, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command sub-*pro tem*, *vice* Cahusac seconded. Captain T. Montgomery, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub-*pro tem* *vice* Mitchell. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Captain E. A. Kittlewell, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command *vice* Smith, retired. Captain W. G. Hatherell, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander. Lieutenants J. Edwards and W. French, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, exchange into the 1st and 2nd Battalions, respectively. 3rd Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant G. Loch from 10th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, *vice* Brown, deceased. 10th Bombay Infantry.—Major Birdwood from 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant *vice* Heath, deceased.

THE escape of Captain Dreyfus from the island where he was condemned to pena servitude for life is reported by the owner of the steamship Nonpareil, recently arrived at Newport. The story is quite romantic. The French Government recently gave permission for Madame Dreyfus to join her husband. She arrived at Cayenne, and stayed there on the plea of being acclimatised before crossing to the island. She then hired an American schooner, in which she sailed straight for the island, and brought off Captain Dreyfus, and several of his guards who, it seems, accompanied him readily. An attempt has been made by the French officials to hush up the affairs.

THE BUBONIC FEVER AT MANDVIE.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

VISIT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

YESTERDAY morning, Surgeon-Major-General Henry Cook came down from Poona to Bombay for the purpose of personally investigating the work being carried on in Mandvie by the Municipal authorities and of forming his conclusions as to the disease now existing. In the afternoon the Surgeon-General proceeded to the district in question in a brake of the fire-brigade department, accompanied by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, Surgeon-Captain Prall, who is now acting as Secretary to the Surgeon-General, and Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, the Health Officer of the Port. The party, which arrived in Clive Street about half-past 4 o'clock, was conducted to the affected localities by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, and Mr. C. C. James, the Drainage Engineer. Later on the party was joined by Professor O. V. Muller, who was on horseback. Mr. Muller is an active member of the Standing Committee. The party first stopped at a comparatively large chawl in Clive Street, at the foot of the Carnac Bridge, and visited the cases there. The presence of so many Europeans naturally excited the attention of passers-by, and the crowd gathered in the street, loudly talking, gesticulating, and discussing what they knew of the situation.

Apart from this there was little or nothing in the hearing or demeanour of the people to lead one to suppose that they were at all excited, much less panic-stricken. Our representative, who had earlier in the day visited Argyle Street, and the numerous crowded thoroughfares that converged upon it was then struck with the calm indifference with which the people went about their everyday avocations. Bullock carts, either empty or filled with grain, moved in endless and monotonous procession through the streets. The petty dealers sat dosing at the doors of their shops, and only showed any signs of animation when a customer came in and wrangled over some small purchase. Children in various stages of undress played on the road and made mud pies of the water in the flushed gullies. Clean goats and unclean people basked in sunshine, and men went to and fro as usual.

But numerous signs that something out of the common was transpiring were forthcoming in the remedial and preventive measures carried on by the Municipal authorities. Not only were the streets being flushed and fires of sulphur, tar, and charcoal burning in front of the affected houses, but other measurs were being taken, of which the Surgeon-General expressed his approval and an opinion that they were quite adequate. The measures referred to are being carried out by the Drainage Department under the direction of Mr. C. C. James and in consultation with the Health Officer. The whole of the drains in Argyle and Clive Roads and the side streets leading thereto are having openings made at distances of fifty feet. The silt is being removed from them and carted off to the Flats.

This work has generally been conducted after the rains, as the drains, which are of the old-fashioned kind, are the only means provided by the Municipality for carrying off both the storm-water and the sewerage. They are only 4 ft. 4 inches by 3 ft. 3 inches, so that it is no matter of surprise that after the heavy monsoon they should be completely silted up and unable to discharge the work for which they were intended. There is no danger for the men at work—some 240 in number—since the excavated matter is merely road material, and hence they are no innocuous gases to be contended with. In addition to the clearance of the drains, the water used for the roads contains a solution of phenyle in the ratio of half-a-bucket of phenyle to each cart, special care being taken to water in front of affected buildings.

IMPROVING THE HOUSE-CONNECTIONS.

The chawl on the Argyle Street side of the Musjid Bridge, where several cases have occured, was being energetically dealt with at the time when it was visited by the Surgeon-General and the party who accompanied him. The chawl is an immense building of some five storeys, and it is said that the occupants number close upon a thousand. The down-take pipes were being taken down by an army of coolies and replaced by new ones. The old pipes are disinfected, being first cleaned with boiling water, then scraped and next put into a bath of phenyle. This process has been vigorously carried on at various houses where cases have occurred. The old pipes after undergoing the process of disinfection are returned to the owner, who can do with them as he likes. He will be called upon to pay for the new ones under section 260 of the Municipal Act which provides that the Commissioner may order works of this kind to be executed "by Municipal or other agency under his own orders without first of all giving the person by whom the same would otherwise have to be executed the option of doing the same." The section further provides that the expense in such cases must be paid by "the person aforesaid," meaning of course the owner, unless the Corporation shall sanction payment from the Municipal funds.

The Port Trust authorities are rendering Mr. James every assistance in his battle with the insanitary conditions which prevail. Mr. Squire, the Port Trust Engineer, has put up a ten-inch centrifugal pump to assist in the flushing operations, near the entrance of the Prince's Dock. This pump is worked from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., and pumps water into the sewers at the junction of Frere Road, where the sea-water comes in from the dock. Owing to the heaviness of the traffic this work cannot be preformed in the day-time. In addition, the drains both on the Port Trust Estates and elsewhere in Mandvie are disinfected. Among other precautions a large quantity of grain was destroyed by the order of the Health Officer. The latter spends eight or nine hours daily in the locality directing operations in addition to heavy official duties at the Municipal office. Mr. Leask is also having a hard time of it. Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer spends the greater part of each morning in directing operations of the men employed by his department. Chief Inspector Clabby and another inspector of the Health Department have been placed on special duty in the district. So vigorously are much needed temporary improvements being carried on that it is anticipated that the whole work will be completed in less than a month. Some ten thousand feet of new pipes are being used, and it is anticipated that the measures adopted in the Drainage Department alone will cast some Rs. 40,000. When the present emergency is adequately met not a moment should be lost in executing the scheme for resewering the locality which has been locked up for the last two years. Another measure is also indispensable ; the monster chawls must be given the ventilation and light without which they are mere death traps.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL SATISFIED.

The large chawl where the pipes were being taken down when the place was visited by the Surgeon-General is owned by Mr. Tricumji Velji. As already stated, nearly a thousand persons are said to reside therein. This was the last place Dr. Cook visited. Before leaving he expressed his opinion that the cases of Bubonic fever he had seen were of a mild type. He considers that the measures being taken of are adequate, and expressed his satisfaction that they were so energetically carried out. On enquiring as to the particulars in regard to the disease, Surgeon-General Cook was informed that during the day there had been three fresh cases and two deaths. He expressed his satisfaction that the disease has shown no signs of increasing activity in Mandvie, and that it is not spreading to other districts.

In regard to the segregation, the Surgeon-General is of opinion that this measure is not necessary, especially as there are many practical difficulties in the way.

Among other things which came to the notice of the Surgeon-General was the peculiar method by which the residents seek to stay the visitation. An elderly and voluble Bhatia, named Nursey Narayen, came up to the party, and in a state of great excitement asked the Health Officer for authority for a procession to be formed on the following day to go to the seaside to offer gifts to the offended goddess, whose hand was now upon them. He explained that it was proposed to spend Rs. 5,000 on this ceremony, and said that Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, had given his sanction, subject to a certificate being obtained from the Health Departmene that the procession might be allowed without danger to the public health. The Bhatia with an earnest flow of vernacular pointed out the essential need for the 'goddess to be propitiated and the hardship involved if the people after having given money for the purpose were denied the prevelege of making their peace-offering in the way they desire. He was ready to give any and every guarantee, if only the Health Officer would write him the desired certificate. Mr. Snow and Dr. Weir having consulted together, the old gentleman was informed that the Municipal authorities would have no objection to the procession, but that application for the desired document must be made at the Health Office, to-day, at half-past 10 o'clock. With most effusive expression of gratitude the Bhatia, and those who joined in his request, left the party. One of the last scenes the Surgeon-General witnessed, was the packing of a bullock cart with bedding, which had apparently been used in some of the cases of fever, and which was being taken away to be disinfected.

The tour of inspection, which lasted about an hour, then came to a close. The Surgeon-General, Dr. Prall, and Dr. Jennings, together with the Municipal Commissioner, returned to the Fort in the brake, awaiting them at the foot of the bridge. Dr. Weir, Mr. Leask, and Mr. James remained behind, to give their personal attention to the measures being taken to prevent the further spread of the disease.

DR. DIMMOCK'S VIEWS.

The number of fresh cases under the treatment of individual doctors, yesterday, did not exceed four, and only once case has been known to be fatal. Opinions are still divided as to whether the spread of fever is or is not a plague, but the cause assigned by almost all medical gentlemen is bad drains or drains rendered bad by the residents of the locality, who did not use it with due care. A number of people are said to have left Mandvie and to have gone to live at Walkeshwar, in the temple compound, where fresh cases of the fever of this particular nature have been discovered. Dr. Ismail Jan Mohomed states that he noticed more than two or three patients in every house that was a ffected, and his experience was, that the number of cases had increased, and more persons were laid up than what he had noticed three days ago. In his own dispensary more than seven fresh caseswere treated yesterday. One patient,at Nowrojee Hill, was dying when he left. The former patients under Dr.Dossabhoy Patel are lingering,and he is not yet able to say that they are progressing favourably. With only two or three exceptions, the victims have been Hindus. Dr. Ismail tried to solve the question why the Hindus were so largely attacked by this direful malady,and the Mahomedans, who lived so close to them, and almost under similar circumstances, escaped. Dr. Dimmock had desired to see some of the cases alleged to be suffering from Bubonic fever, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed took him to the infested portion. The patients having been carefully examined by the doctors, Dr. Ismail suggested that the Hindus were largely attacked, because they left so much of their body exposed. Their *dhotur* kept their lower limbs naked,and open, and hence they were more likely to be affected by the poison than those people who put on trousers got their limbs secured. Dr. Dimmock agreed in the theory. He said it was a limbitic disease and not a plague. He says that the gland is affected first, and from it the poison goes to the whole body. Dr. Ismail asked, Where did the poison come from? Dr. Dimmock said that poison came out from the drains undoubtedly, and it killed the rats. From the dead rat poison was taken and communicated by flies and mosquitoes to human bodies, as these insects by means of their stung inocculated it into the people whomsoever they stang. As a treatment for this, he recommended, that every two hours 15 minims of guacol should be injected in and round about the glands, while leeches should be applied locally. "Leeching has some effects," said Dr. Ismail, during a conversation with another doctor. "I saw a case this morning, which I had also seen yesterday. The patient was branded by a quack. To-day when I went to see him I found he hadn't fever. Of course, in some cases, fever subsides on the second day, but I shall wait to see if there is relapse to-morrow. I think leeching must have shook off the fever, and lessened the poison, as the quack, in addition to the branding, had put eight leeches on the gland."

OTHER PARTS OF THE NATIVE TOWN.

A visit to the native town, writes another of our representatives, will convince even the prejudiced that the authorities are taking every step which they possibly can under the circumstances to cleanse the dirt and to stamp out the disease. But in some cases their endeavours have failed by the obstinacy of the owners of the houses. It would be much easier for the authorities to stamp out the disease if they had the co-operation of the people. They readily agree to carry out the injunctions of the authorities, but as soon as the officers turn their back, they disregard all warnings, and refuse to do anything. The obstinacy of the people in refusing to whitewash theis houses is well-known; but what is more remarkable is that some of the victims of the fever refuse to take medicine,and trust to the Goddess whose wrath, they superstitiously believe, has descended upon them, to cure them of the malady. Instead, therefore of taking any medicinal remedies they lose their time and money in propitiating the deity. Having learnt that the case of suspicious fever had occurred at Kalbadavie, inquiries were made at that locality. It is stated that four persons were found suffering from Bubonic fever. One of them, who is a Lohana, is said to have died, while the three others recovered. The Bubonic fever is confined mostly, if not wholly, to the labourers and workmen in the grain-dealers' shops, at Mandvie. We have been able to ascertain that the statement that the disease had spread to Kammatipoora, Fanaswady, Nagpada, and Khetwady will not stand the test of close scrutiny. There is not a single case of Bubonic fever in these districts, but the Municipal authorities are taking measures to cleanse the streets and flush the gullies. A ctivity is displayed on all sides on the part of the officers of the Health Department. We have already stated that no cases originated in Khetwady, as was asserted by a contemporary. Dr. Kawasji Eduljee Dadachandji, who commands extensive practice in that locality, and who is a member of the Corporation, has made a statement that he had two patients under his care, but they were not suffering from Bubonic fever. He has seen cases of Bubonic fever in Mandvie, but the symptoms of the cases under his treatment at Khetwady did not in the least resemble the symptoms of bubonic fever. He, however, is of opinion, that if proper precautions were not taken, the disease might spread to Khetwady, which is thickly populated.

DR. SURVEYOR'S INVESTIGATION.

Dr. Nusserwajee Surveyor writes as follows:—

I saw three cases on Saturday last, and when visiting one of the houses, we were informed of the death of three people, death being due to the same malady. Out of the three cases we saw, one was a woman, and the others were men. None of them had any suppuration of their glands. The blood was taken from the swelling in the groin. This was from the female patient. The other two were not examined, because the swellings were interfered with by application, and injection. The woman, who died, was the one I had seen with Dr. Veigas on Monday, and she died on Friday.

CALCUTTA AND THE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.

An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta was held at the Dalhousie Institute on Thursday afternoon, Babu Nilumber Mukerji, the Vice-Chairman, presiding. There was a fairly large attendance.

Upon the Officiating Chairman announcing that there was a *quorum*, Mr Simmons rose and said that, before the business for the day was entered upon, he would call the attention of the Commissioner to the telegrams which appeared in that morning's *Englishman*. It was announced that bubonic plague had broken out at Bombay. He reminded the meeting that there was daily communication between Bombay and Calcutta. The railway carriages which left the Railway station at Howrah nightly ran into the Victoria Station at Bombay and *vice versa*. Of the serious character of such an outbreak there was no room for doubt; the disease was admittedly highly contagious and most fatal. The readers of Defoe would be able to recall the horrors of bubonic plague when the same disease now reported in Bombay broke out in London in the summer of 1665; it was the great historic plague of London. He would not dwell on the terrors of that time: business suspended; traffic at an end, the streets grass grown, the dead carts going through the city all night, heralded by the ringing of a bell, and halting before each house with the cry "bring forth the dead," the bodies put into a common cart, and hurled off to a common burial pit, into which they were flung in scores without any religious rites; all social ties and relationship suspended. Mr. Simmons said he did not wish to be supposed to imply that the same thing would occur here. He hoped it would not, but this was a time in which precautions should be taken. There were a few facts to which he considered he should direct attention. Plague was a febrile complainant, and fevers of all kinds were rife in Calcutta. It was not unreasonable to say that if plague got a foothold in fever-stricken Calcutta it would be a terrible catastrophe. Plague died out before hot dry weather, and in this respect was similar to small-pox. The Commissioners were aware that small-pox broke out in the cold season,and ran on till the middle of April, when the dry hot weather was established. Mr. Simmons shrunk from contemplating what the effects of plague for six months would be if it got admission into Jorasanko, Burtollah, Comertally, Burra Bazar, Colootollah and the net work of overbuilt upon lanes that branch off from Bow Bazar, Dhurrumtollah and Betinck Street. Plague was distinctly a disease which attacked over crowded and filthy localities, such as those he had named. Nor was the disease unknown in India. It was known as the Pali plague in Rajputana States and in the Kumaon district as Mahamurri. In view of these facts, and of the reported outbreak in Bombay, he would fail in his duty as a nominee of the Bengal Government if he did not direct public attention to the subject. It seemed to him that a Vigilance Committee should be at once appointed, and that every practicable measure should be adopted to meet the terrible foe who was no longer at a distance, but, if the reports were correct, as near to us as Bombay. He would urge that adequate and prompt measures should be adopted.

The Vice-Chairman said that he had noticed the telegram in question, and had both sent off an urgent telegram to Bombay asking for further particulars, and had also communicated with the Health Officer on the subject. He had not yet received a reply to his wire, but the Health Officer had favoured him with the following note which he read to the meeting:—

I see from this morning's paper that plague is reported as present in Bombay. As the communications between Calcutta and Bombay are of a very intimate character precautions should at once be taken to prevent, if possible, importation of the disease into this city. For this purpose it is essential to at once invite the attention of the Local and Imperial Governments to the necessity of immediate steps of an adequate nature being taken to ensure medical examination of all passengers before leaving Bombay and at different stages of their journey between Bombay and Calcutta, as well as at Howrah, and to provide means of efficient isolation for cases of illness or of suspicion. It is further necessary to write to the Railway authorities and invite them to states what special precautions they are taking not only at Bombay but at intermediate stations to prevent their passengers work people and goods spreading the disease. It is also important to invite the attention of the Port authorities to the necessity of their making special arrangements for the examination of all ships and boats coming to Calcutta which may have touched at Bombay or any other infected port and for the quarantine of all cases of suspicion or of illness.

In the meantime I would also request that the Corporation take the following precautionary measures:—

(1). Appoint six Medical Inspectors to make house to house visitations in the more crowded and poorest parts of the town in order that they may ascertain the nature of any suspicious illness and to report on them, so that measures may be at once taken for their isolation and for the cleansing and disinfection of the house.

(2). As there is no hospital into which a case of plague can be admitted and no building in which a suspicious case can be isolated if such occurred in Calcutta, permission should be granted to select isolated buildings which may be equipped and used for these purposes, if required.

(3). Permission should be granted to secure an ambulance, if necessary.

(4). Under Section 321 of the Municipal Act the Commissioners should declare that plague is a dangerous infectious disease, and that all medical practitioners are bound, on becoming cognizant of the existence of any case, to report it to the Health Office.

(5). That the Health Officer and Assistant Health Officer shall have power to order the removal of any case of plague or suspicious, case of plague, whether in a male or female to an observation building or to an isolation hospital as may be required.

(6). That Section 334, empowering the Commissioners to pass necessary measures and regulations, shall be put into force.

I have further the honour to request that my recommendation for the appointment of a Ebropean Superintendent-in Chief to supervise the scavenging and efficient cleansing of the city on a salary of Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,000 should be at once given effect to.

While advising the urgency of these measures I would state that there is at present no reason for undue alarm, but it is important, in order to ensure safety, that these necessary precautionary measures should be at once taken, that the city may be protected against a possible and sudden invasion of the disease.

As Howrah is for practical purposes in sanitation, part and parcel of Calcutta any infectious disease among the inhabitants of Howrah is likely to spread to residents of Calcutta. It is of the greatest importance that similar precautionary measures, to those advised for Calcutta should be also immediately adopted in Howrah. A Health Officer ought to be appointed by the Howrah Municipality for Howrah atonce.

Babu Norendranath Sen said that they should wait until a reply to the telegram was received. Until received further particulars there was no necessity to create such an alarm in the city as the speech of Mr. Simmons, and the Health Officer's note were calculated to cause in the minds of the citizens of Calcutta. It was better for them not to discuss this matter until after the receipt from Bombay of the reply to the telegram already sent,.

Babu Kallynath Mitter thought it rather strange that although the plague had, according to the telegram which appeared in the morning papers, been raging for more than a fortnight no one had heard anything about it; even the daily papers had no information in regard to it of any kind whatsoever; and that in Bombay for a fornight no steps were taken to stop it or deal with it. Therefore, until they heared from Bombay they should not do anything. When it was received they could call a special meeting to deal with the matter.

Dr. Simpson said that if he might be permitted he should like to add a few words to what he had stated in his note which he wrote in the morning after seeing the telegram in question. It seemed to him that neither the Commissioners of Bombay nor Dr. Viegas would have undertaken to make public such a statement if they had not very good grounds for doing so. All that he asked the Commissioners to do was that if the telegram in reply expected from Bombay confirmed the telegram published in the daily papers then the precautionary measures he had suggested should be put into force. He thought it would be a mistake to wait to call a special meeting. That would mean unnecessary delay, and he was very much against any delay. The very fact that the plague was in Bombay for a fortnight before its presence was publicly declared, seemed to him to make it quite certain. It seemed as if they first of all thought that a few suspicious cases had come forward and did not at that stage like to announce it publicly. He did not think that an alarm was ever produced by openness, and by considering a matter in a plain, clear manner, and no harm could possibly be done by adopting precautionary measures in time. The precautions which he recommended were first of all to keep the disease out as much as possible. With regard to that part he had asked that the Government should do certain things. They could not control the railways, and he had asked the Government to do that. Then the next point was that they should be prepared, supposing the plague found its way into this city, with medical inspectors and isolation hospitals to deal with the dread visitor. The third point was that the insanitary conditions which existed and which favoured such diseases, should, as much as possible, be removed. He strongly advised that the Commissioners should give conditional sanction,—conditional on the expected telegram confirming the previous one.

Dr. Sanders was of opinion that they should wait till they received a reply, and he advised this with due defence to what the Health Officer had said. He was quite sure the Commissioners would do all that was necessary. There was the Sealdah Hospital still in existence. It had not been destroyed by an earthquake and could be utilized if emergency arose. The executive could take action even before calling a special meeting.

A Commissioner said that the General Committee would meet to-morrow (Friday), and the reply received could be placed before it, and action taken, if necessary.

Mr. Ghosal said that, as regarded the most part of what the Health Officer had said, it concerned the Government more than the Corporation. The Corporation had a sufficient number of medical officers whom the Health Officer could instruct to keep a look-out for the appearance of the disease and adopt all precautionary measures. As regards the recommendations to Government all that they could do was to send these suggestions for consideration, but before they did so they would have to carefully consider whether they were prepared to support these radical suggestions *in toto.*, especially those portions which had reference to any house being entered and any member of a family being forcibly removed. If necessary, a special meeting could be called at short notice to consider the matter, and any steps that might be necessary could be taken almost immediately after.

As some of the Commissioners had not seen the telegram which appeared in the *Englishman* Mr Simmons, who had a cutting with him, read it to the meeting. The matter was then allowed to drop, the sence of the meeting apparently being in favour of taking no steps until receipt of a reply from Bombay to the Vice-Chairman's wire,

FORMAL BUSINESS.

The meeting then proceeded to deal with the matters which had been left undisposed of at the last meeting, the business being entirely of a formal character evoking little or no discussion,

DRAINAGE EXTENSION WORKS.

At the close of the adjourned meeting the Commissioners formed themselves into a special meeting to confirm the proceedings of the special meeting to the General Committee held on the 10th ultimo, with reference to the Drainage Extension Work and establishments therefor. The following resolution in connection with the above were confirmed:—

That the proposed new works be done by contract after calling for tenders by public advertisement. The security to be taken from the successful tenderers to be at the same rate as that taken by the Government in the Public Works Department; that the Chirman be authorised to apply to the Government for the publication of the necessary declarations in respect of the lands which will have to be acquired in connection with these several schemes; that the appointment of an Assistant Engineer for the fourth division, as proposed by the Engineer, be sanctioned; that the appointment of six Surveyors be sanctioned for six months in accordance with the estimates of the Engineer. Resolved also that the additional draftsmen asked for the sanctioned. Resolved further—(*a*) That the question of the appointment of an accountant do stand over; (*b*) that the proposal for an allowance to Mr. Johnstone do also stand over; (*c*) that the item of office rent be struck out; (*d*) that the estimated expenditure on account of an estimator, a copyist, and for paper and stationery, instruments, printing and photo-zincography, bench-mark pillars for demarcation of levels, and contingencies, be sanctioned.

The next item on the agenda of additional business for the special meeting ran as follows:

To adopt the reply from the Commissioners to the letter No. 978-M. from the Government of Bengal regarding collection of rates, &c., as approved by the General Committee held on the 18th instant.

The Vice-Chairman said that the draft letter which he held in his hand contained an expression of the views of the Commissioners with reference to the correspondence between themselves and the Government on the subject of Drainage, Primary Education and Collections, in connection with the annual administration report. That letter did not, however, represent the view of the Executive.

The Hon. Babu S. N. Banerji in a long speech urged its adoption to vindicate themselves. They not likely, he thought, to meet with a rebuff.

A long debate then ensued on an motion brought on by Babu Bhupendronath Bose.

After this matter was disposed of the meeting terminated.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To be alarmed at the Bubonic fever is worse than to be careless about it. But I think it is a mistake to believe that, because the fever has commenced in the Mandvie district, it will confine itself to that place alone. The bad drainage and its demon that exist in Mandvie, exist also throughout the best part of the city. Evidently a rot has set in the drain, severe enough to kill its very inhabitants—the rats, by the thousand. The halalkhore, who used to carry the tall basket over his head, is a thing of the past. Tons and tons of night soil is allowed to be thrown into the drains without providing any means of adequately flushing them out. We may curse and swear at the halalkhore, or, for the matter of that, at the Municipality, but it will avail not in the present crisis. We are now running into hotter and hotter days. The direction of the wind which was hitherto from the south and west has changed, and it is now blowing from the north and the east. Perhaps the fever commenced at Mandvie, because that locality, besides being very thickly populated, is also shut out from the pure westerly breeze. But now that the weather-cock has turned, the fever may take its course with the wind.

Thank God, our city has so far been free from plague and pestilence, but it is becoming too commercial, and, therefore, too sinful to escape the wrath of God altogether. However, as the saying goes, God helps those that help themselves. All true citizens must therefore help themselves, and help the Municipality against a general spread of the disease.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 26. JAMSHEDJI HIRAJI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As one much interested in the health of the city of Bombay, I am glad of your able article in your to-day's issue. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and if the state of matters to which you have drawn attention leads to nothing else than searchings of the heart—with many of our self-complacent city fathers and patriotic obstructionists it will have done some good.

I sympathise deeply with Dr. Weir and his officers in the desire to do what is best for the city, and their disappointment at finding their recommendations and suggestions treated with such scant courtesy and shelved as of no consequence.

Were the Health Department to be increased by 50 per cent. to cope with the insanitary conditions of the city, it would not be too much; and I earnestly trust the future advice of our able Health Officer will be treated with more respect and consideration than has hitherto been the case. The Drainage Department should also be pushed on with all convenient speed, as good drainage is everything towards the sanitation of a city.

This brings me to another matter in which I am much interested, *viz.*, suitable buildings for the children who attend the Primary Schools, under the fostering care of the Bombay Municipality. Any serious illness amongst these children, after all the warnings given, should lead to the hanging of the greatest obstructor on the Municipal Corporation. The child, Sir, is in more senses than one the father of the man. No one could deal or interest himself in the Registrar-General's returns of Great Britain without noticing the steady decrease in the death-rate that had been brought about by improved sanitation, and, speaking of ventilation, he said that the abuse of ventilation in public buildings, such as churches, chapels, and theatres, was disgraceful to a civilised people. The system of self-Government has been tried, and is yet found wanting. Were the Port Trust run on similar lines, would it have accomplished for the city what it has done? Every citizen ought to hold himself indebted to those who, like yourself, are bestirring themselves in putting the matter in such a clear light as your leader has done, and I can only trust the members of the Municipality will take warning in time and put its house in order.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A WELL-FILLED house, yesterday evening, testified to the good sense that prompted Mr. Twinning to give one of his high-class concerts at popular prices. One rupee is ample for half-an-hour's enjoyment, and notwithstanding the great heat, which prevailed yesterday, several hundred people assembled at the Town Hall, and thoroughly enjoyed the excellent fare placed before them.

Mr. Morse opened the concert by singing, "Where E'er You Walk," by Handel, the accompaniment being played by Mr. Twinning. He sang it in a most artistic manner, being particularly successful with the difficult "crescendo" runs, with which the works of this composer abound. Miss Mayhew next sang, "The Valley by the Sea" (Stephen Adams), and acquitted herself admirably, thoroughly deserving the hearty applause which greeted her. She could not be induced to give an encore, but contented herself with bowing her acknowledgments. Her voice is a pure soprano of considerable range and power, and we look forward to hearing her frequently in future. Mr. Coates was not happy in his choice of a song. "A dream of Golden Days" does not suit his voice at all, and he did not do himself justice in selecting it.

Balfe's "Come into the Garden, Maud" is a most popular ballad, but its capricious style is unsuited to Mr. Morse's voice. He was jerky at times, and marred the closing phrase by sliding. He also made the common error by singing "running," instead of "sunning over with curls," as Tennyson wrote it. He received a hearty encore, and quite eclipsed himself by singing a beautiful little air in faultless style. Mrs. Stanley Smith next sang "Awake, Awake!" by Piatti, with a violin obligato, by Surgeon-Col. Barker, with charming effect, and were much applauded. Mr. R. Wood, who appeared in evening dress, sang an unintelligible song, all about tempests and heroes and ships, etc., in a most energetic manner, but was not much appreciated. A voilin solo was the next number, and Surgn.-Col. Barker played two pieces in a most finished style, Mrs. Stanley Smith accompanying on the piano in a sympathetic manner. Mr. Pell sang a pretty air, by Giordani, in a very subdued voice, and was not up to his usual form. Mrs. Stanley Smith sang "Le Parlate D'Amor," from Faust, with charming esprit, and responded to a hearty recall by bowing her acknowledgments. The last item on the programme was "Call Me Back," by Denza, with violin obligato, sung by Mr. Morse. The refrain was particularly well rendered, but the rest of the song was uneven, and the violin being extremely sharp, much effect was lost. Mr. Twinning presided at the piano most successfully, and we look forward with pleasure to further concerts during the next few weeks.

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST TIES.

THE WELSH REGIMENT BEAT THE GYMKHANA A TEAM.

BEFORE commencing the actual details of the play, it will be as well to give the results of the draw, and the days on which the competing teams will play. The East Yorkshire Regiment and the Royal Irish having scratched, the following teams will play:—

Durham ……………… } Tuesday.
Gymkhana B Team ……… }
Middlesex Regiment ……… } Wednesday.
Rangers F C ……………… }

40th Field Battery, R. A., a bye, will play in the Semi-Finals. Play will commence each day, at 5 p.m., precisely.

The first teams to open the ball, yesterday afternoon, were the Welsh Regiment, who are the holders of the Cup, and the Gymkhana A team. It is a moot question as to whether the Gymkhana were wise in entering two teams, but without doubt the Welshmen were too strong for the A team, as the result proved. A strong wind was blowing from the Bandstand, which was very much in favour of the team which had choice of stations. The clouds of dust which blew across the ground from the Bandstand road were really unpleasant, and the authorities of this city would be well-advised, if before the game commenced, the water-cart were requisitioned. A fairly numerous crowd turned up to witness the game, but Rugger Football is evidently not so attractive to the masses as its sister game, Association. Precisely as the clock struck five, Hudson, the Gymkhana skipper, spun the coin, an unlucky and depreciated rupee by the way, and the Welsh captain having been right in his guess elected to play with the wind from the Bandstand end. Two minutes later our local men took the field, followed by the Welshmen, who wore dark-blue jerseys, adorned with the "Old Plume." The Gymkhana had donned white jerseys with the club badge. Moore kicked off for the home team a short kick against the wind, the ball being secured by Manuel, who put it into touch. The A forwards worked the ball down to the Welsh twenty-five, but Foster saved for his side. McCausland then punted into touch at the lower end, where the ball remained for some minutes; Manuel, however, getting the ball for the Regiment gained ground by a short run, the ball going into touch at the 50 flag. The Gymkhana forwards brought the ball back, and Manuel saving, the ball was hunted to Eadie, who returned. The Welsh rushed the ball up the ground, John and Eadie both muffing the ball. This let the back contingent of the military in, and Foster, from a pass, got in at the upper corner. Lieutenant Jones took the place, a most difficult one. The ball hit the post, and glanced over the bar. The Welsh thus secured their first goal within ten minutes of the start. After the kick-off the usual give and take play took place, Eadie eventually kicktng into touch. From the throw out Fischer secured from a pass, but did not get away. A series of tight scrums was now the order of the day, when the Welsh got away, but "Forward" having been given the ball was brought back. The A team then rushed the ball into the Welsh twenty-five. McCausland got the ball, but was carried into touch. The game was now in the Welsh quarters, and the ball going behind they touched down in self-defence. From the drop out McCausland secured, but was neatly stopped by Climo. Several scrums were now formed on the upper side of the ground, the A's getting the ball down to the Welsh twenty-five. Moore, who had been playing a very hard game, got the ball, and going through the Welsh back division scored the first point for the Gymkhana team. Hudson took the kick, but the place failed, the ball going wide to the left. On the ball being re-started the Gymkhana were again busy, and attacked the Welsh quarters, but the soldiers rushed the ball back, Fischer saving by punting it into touch. Foster,the Welsh three-quarter then made an excellent run, but fell in trying to avoid Fischer,the ball being well in the home team 25. The Welsh now secured another goal, Watts passing to Foster, who got in right behind the posts. The back division of the A's seemed to be all abroad at this period.Jones took the kick,and easily converted. The score now stood two goals to the Welsh, to one try of the Gymkhana. The Welsh then made another determined effort,Watts running up, but passing too late to Foster, who was promptly stopped by Vines. Several loose scrimmages then took place,John saving a dangerous rush of Climo's. Off side was now claimed, and Hudson took the kick, and when the ball went into touch, the whistle went for half-time. On the game being restarted a scrum took place in the centre. Economo now shewed up with a pretty bit of forward play, but receiving no support the ball was worked back to the centre. Climo then deliberately picked up a dead ball, but the whistle gave it against him. McCausland got the ball out of the pass, but fell just in front of the Welsh line. After the pack the A's got over. Vines took the place, but the ball failed to go over the bar. When the ball was re-started the soldiers rushed it down the ground,Eadie saving by running into touch. Kent for the Welsh made a short run, and passed to Climo, but Vines stopped further operations. A very pretty piece of passing on the part of the Welsh caused them to score again. Jones took the kick which failed. After the usual to and fro punting Vines kicked into touch. From the srum a free kick was awarded to the A's, the ball coming up to the Welsh 25. Maurice and Richards got away for the Welsh, but Fischer stopped the rush. Foster now got in and Jones converted. After even play on both sides the Welsh got away again, but failed to get home. Play then ruled in the centre of the ground till the whistle sounded no side, leaving the Welsh Regiment the winners by three goals and one try to the Gymkhana's two tries or 18 points to 6.

The following composed the teams:—

WELSH REGT.		GYMKHANA TEAM.
Climo	back	Eadie.
Richards Foster Manuel	¾ backs	McCausland Ross Vines Fischer
Walts Marnie	½ backs	Hudson John
Mr Brandworth Mr Jones Mr Span Daly McCartie Pugsley Burge Baldwin	Forwards	Shewan Gale Economo Capt Remington Richardson Forsyth Dodgson Moore

Referee: Mr. Catell.

Linesmen—Messrs. Iremonger and Cheyne.

The Bombay Gymkhana B team and Durham Light Infantry will play off their tie, this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5 o'clock.

THE JAINS' PALITANA GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past constant attempts have been made, and are still being made, to industriously circulate under guise of reports of meetings, and otherwise, statements injuriously affecting the reputation of the Palitana Durbar regarding its treatment of the Shrawak community in connection with the Shatrunja Hill and the temples there in the territories of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. It is not possible to discuss the merits of the question in the public papers at present, as the matter is still pending. But I beg to ask the public, through the medium of your paper, not to allow itself to be led away by "exparte statements" and imputations emanating from, and supplied by, interested parties. It will be enough for the present to point out that it was owing to the enlightened liberality of the present Thakore Saheb that a settlement of the long-pending disputes regarding the Shatrunja Hill and temples was arrived at, and that his Highness thus earned the cordial commendations of Government for "the generous and reasonable spirit" in which he had dealt with the Shrawak community in this be matter. So recently as the month of January of the present year, the leaders and members of the Jain community presented an address to his Highness in Bombay, in which they spoke in terms of warm gratitude for the liberality and generosty of his conduct towards them and their brethren.—Yours, &c.,

A VOICE FROM PALITANA.

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, Re 1, of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay!

POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

The Western India Fine Arts Exhibition was opened, this afternoon, by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen was present.

The Exhibition was not well patronized, as there were only 167 pictures in oils, and 177 in water colours. The Lord Bishop arrived punctually to time, and was received by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, president, and also other members of the Society, and conducted to a dais, where Mr. Brownlow Fforde read the list of prize-winners.

After the secretary, Mr. Brownlow Fforde, had read the prize list, the Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood, on behalf of the Committee of the Western India Fine Arts Society, requested the Bishop of Bombay to declare the Exhibition open to the public, and in doing so thanked his Lordship for so readily acceding to the wishes of the Committee in the matter. He explained that the number of exhibits was not so numerous as in some former exhibitions, and that there could be no question that the Poona Fine Arts Society had suffered from the competition of the younger society in Bombay, which was in a position to offer attractions to exhibitors beyond the powers of the Deccan Society. At Poona also there were many counter-distractions during the season which stood in the way of that whole-hearted devotion to art which was essential if any good work was to be done; and a falling off in the number of exhibitors was unfortunately attended also with a falling off in the numbers of visitors to the Exhibition hall. Nevertheless the Committee had succeeded in securing for this, their twenty-third exhibition a fair amount of support, and for this they were grateful; and they specially desired to thank those old friends who had been a helping hand to them. Mr. Birdwood concluded by asking the Lord Bishop of Bombay to declare the exhibition open to the public.

The Lord Bishop then rose and said: Mr. Birdwood, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is one thing to love the fine arts, and quite another to make a speech about them. I find myself trembling this afternoon at the thought of a terrible warning put before us by Mr. du Maurier, the other day, the man who was asked by a lady whether he was not devoted to Botticelli, and who replied that he preferred Chianti, and was then pulled up by a friend, who told him that he had come and put his foot in it, for Chianti was a wine and Botticelli was a cheese. Well, one may flatter oneself, I am afraid, that one knows Botticelli from cheese, and yet, if one speaks about Art, one may be told by one's artist friends that one does not know chalk from cheese. But my endeavour will be humble to-day. I shall but try to say to artists how those who are incapable of painting are indebted to those who practise it—the sympathy which is felt in their pursuits by those who are unhappily lese gifted. A writer little read, I fear, in Poona, Robert Browning, puts a great deal of what I wish to say into the mouth of one of his characters, Lippo-Lippi, the hare-brained artist-monk. Poor Lippi, made a monk by sheer force of circumstances, and not by any vocation that way, has been caught in unseemly revels by the night patrols of Florence, and in the course of excusing his misdemeanours he gives them in his views of his art:—

> Frist when we see them painted, things we have passed
> Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see,
> And so they are better painted,—better to us, which is the same thing, Art was given for them,
> God uses us to help each other so,
> Sending our minds out.

This, I suppose, is the use of art to us outsiders—that it enables us to see things that are worth seeing through the eyes of those who can appreciate them, that it picks out the point really worth seeing, and brings them together and says to us—now that is what you ought to see—only unhappily, you cannot,—and someone who really can see has pached it out and put together for you.

The following prizes were awarded:—

H. E. the Governor's prize. For the best original picture in the Exhibition by an amateur artist open to any class of subject and any medium. No. 102, "A Taharin," Miss H. Pirie.

The Hon'ble Mr. Spence's prize. For the best landscape in oils, Indian Subject. No. 81, "Drifting Mists," Mr. Brownlow Fforde.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's prize. For the best landscape in water colour, Indian Subject. No. 97, "The Arnawai Nullah," Major W. J. Bythell.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's prizes. For the best street scene in an Indian city, any medium. No. 135, "Evening Effect,—Strand Road, Calcutta," Mrs. Andrew Ker. For the best picture in monochrome, any medium. No. 37, "Study of a Head," Mr. Pestonji Bomonji.

Brig-General Gatacre's prize. For the best picture from still life, any medium. No. 50, "An Indian Drawing-room," Mrs. J. M. Young.

H. H. The Aga Khan's prizes. For the best pair of landscape sketches in oils *bona-fide* from nature, size not less than 8 by 12 inches. No. 117, "Oxen ploughing." No. 119 "Goats," a sketch, Mrs. Alice Cunliffe. For the best pair of landscape sketches in water colour *bona-fide* from nature, size not less than 8 by 12 inches. No. 87, "Sketch in a wood," Murree. No. 88, "Near Murree." Mrs. Alice Cunliffe.

Mr. Fendall Charles' prize. For the best figure painting in water colour. No. 57, "A Naik, 4th Bombay Rifles," Capt. C. J. Fry.

The Hon'ble Mr. Batty's prize. For the best figure painting in oil colour. No. 139 "Hill Grass Cutters," Mrs. M. S. Bruce.

Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji's prizes. For the best picture in oils or water colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur. No. 153, (water colour) "Day Dreams," M. F. Pithawalla. For the 2nd best picture in oil or water colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur. No. 65, (water colour) "The Bhatji's Prayer," S. D. Satwalkar.

Mr. Scannell's prize. Special prize (transferred) (water colour) No. 20 "Colaba near Bombay" No. 21, "Devi near Bombay," Colonel H. H. Hart, R. E.

Surgeon-Major Addison's prize. For the best painting in water colours, Marine Subject. No. 109, "The old Victory," Mr. T. H. H. Hand, R. I. M.

Mr. H. Beale's prize. For the best original picture by a boy or girl (under 17 years of age), open to any class of subject and any medium. No. 41 (water colour) "Winter," Miss Marion Bray.

Mr. A. G. Hudson's prize. For the best pair of landscape photographs open to amateurs who have never won a prize in photography. Not awarded.

H. H. The Gaekar of Baroda's prizes. For the best copy in oils, water-colour or chalk from a painting, engraving or photograph. No. 100 (oil colour) "A copy, Miss J. C. Nazir. For the best photograph (figure or group). Not awarded. For the best specimen of Indian carving in wood. Not awarded. For the best specimen of Indian carving in metal work. Not awarded. For the best specimen of Indian carving in gold or silver work. Not awarded.

The following pictures were highly commended in the oil paintings:—No. 98—Head of a Native—Miss G. Stokes. No. 105—Landscape—Mrs. Batty. No. 118—Tory—Mrs. A. Cunliffe. No. 120—Ragabhai—Mr. F. Brooks. No. 122—Tulips—Mr. J. M. Young. No. 127—A Nasik Road—Mr. H. Scannell. No. 130—Portrait of Mr. E. Cooper—Isaac Benjamin. No. 155—A Woodland Path—Mrs. Kingcombe Read. Commended (oils):—No. 148—Three Marathi Women—Viccaji D. Mehta. No. 49—Guider—S. P. Agaskar, No. 35—Portrait of Miss Hamilton—Miss L. M. Wood. No. 66—Lilies—Mrs. M. S. Bruce. No. 86—A Fakir—M. F. Pithawalla. No. 58—Study of a Head—A. Ramoban Roy. No. 103—Study for Life—Viccajee D. Mehta. No. 112—Still Life—Mrs. Batty No. 128—Wearde Bay Cornwell—Mrs. Kingcombe Reade. No. 125—After Office Hours—H. Cousens.

Highly commended (water colors)—No. 148—Burgh of St. Peter's—A. R. B. Shuttleworth. No. 16—A Garden Walk—Mrs. J. L. Keir. No. 6—Sketch near Fountain Hotel (Mahableshwar)—Mr. J. L. Keir: No. 177—Barnee—Mrs. J. L. Keir. No. 161—Military Caricatures—Surg.-Capt. Chambers. Commended (water colors)—No. 49—Toy Geranium—Kathe, Newnham-Smith. No. 50—Portrait of Mary Anne from Life—Violet, Newnham-Smith. No. 156—Four Sketches in Naples—Lieut.-Col. D. C. Radford. No. 171—Old Mosque, Dabhol, Ratnagiri—Mrs. Louis Crump. No. 85—Snowy Peak, Banda Punch—Mrs. Smythers. No. 168—Asra Gate, Nasik—Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood. No. 169—Dawn and Sunset—A. B. Shuttleworth. No. 3—Temples at Mahuli—Mrs. W. Rand. No. 30—A Bania's Shop—Mrs. O'Hara. Photos—Highly commended—No. 1—Wind Dead Aft—Mr. Scannell.

IN the School of Modern Oriental Studies, at the Imperial Institute, the successful candidates for the Oussley scholarships for 1896 were as follows:—Burmese, Lee Ah Yain; Arabic, G. Sarwar; and Marathi, V. R. Pandit. Three Oussley scholarship of £50 per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded in July next, should sufficient merit be shown for proficiency in Tamil, Persian, and Chinese. In the event of their being no candidates for any of these subjects Gujarati will be substituted. The limits of age for competitors are 21—25.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A LEASE "ULTRA VIRES" OF AN EXECUTOR TO GRANT.

JUGMOHUNDAS VANDRAVANDAS VS. PALLONJEE EDULJEE MOBEDINA AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case claimed to recover possession of land held by the defendants under a lease for 999 years, executed in favour of the first defendant by the surviving executor of the will of the plaintiff's father. Mr. Russell and Mr. Rakes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in giving judgement in the suit, said:—In this suit the plaintiff claims to recover possession of land held by the defendants under lease for 999 years, executed in favour of the first defendant by the surviving executor of the will of the plaintiff's father. The claim is based on the contention that the lease was in excess of the powers of the executor under the will, and, therefore, void. The will was made on the 9th November 1869. The testator died on the 7th April 1870, and the executor took out probate on the 16th August 1870. On the 29th January 1880 the lease was executed, and on the 12th June 1884, the first defendant assigned it to the second, who is his wife. The plaintiff, who at the time of the testator's death, was about three years old, attained his majority in the 9th April 1885, and on the 1st October, 1888, took from the executor an assignment of all the property of the testator than in the executor's hand. The present suit was instituted on the 22nd March 1895. One of the pleas raised by the defendants is that the suit is barred by limitation. In my opinion there is no force in this plea. It depends on the double assumption that this is a suit to cancel or set aside an instrument within the meaning of article 91, of the Limitation Act, and that the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instruments cancelled or set aside became known to him more than three years before the institution of the suit. It is settled, however, at all events in this Court, that article 91 applies only to suits brought expressly to cancel or set aside an instrument, and does not apply to suits in which substantial relief, such as the recovery of property as prayed—Abdul Rahim vs. Kirparam Daji (I. L. R. 16, Bom., 186), Sundram vs. Sithammal (I. L. R. 16, Mad., 311). In this suit the substantial relief prayed is that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver possession of the premises to the plaintiff. There is no prayer that the lease may be cancelled or set aside. There is a prayer that it may be declared that the lease only operates is a lease from year to year; but that is obviously ancillary to the prayer for possession. What it means is that both the plaintiff and the executor before him for some years accepted from the defendants the annual rent received by the void lease, and that the effect of this was to make the defendants who would otherwise have been merely tenants at will, tenants from year to year upon the terms of the lease so far as applicable to a yearly tenancy—Martin vs. Smith (L. R. 9, Ex. 50), Woodfall (14th ed.), p. 229. Further, on the 24th October, 1893, the plaintiff's solicitors wrote to the defendant giving them notice that the plaintiff had recently ascertained that the lease under which they were holding was for 999 years, that the executor had no power to grant it,that the defendants were in the position of tenants from year to year, and, that they were required to give up possession on the 29th January, 1895, at the end of the next complete year of the tenancy. It is obvious from that letter and from the plant that the plaintiff claims to eject the defendant on the ground that the lease was *ultra vires* of the executor, and void; and in such a suit the setting aside of the lease is unnecessary, and the ordinary limitation of twelve years is applieable. If the defendants, by reason of their occupation and payment of rent under the void lease are regarded as tenants from year to year, Article 139 of the Limitation Act will apply, otherwise Article 144, and in either case the suit is within time. The main issue in the case is the first, whether the lease is not valid and operative,and binding upon the plaintiff. In considering the power of the executor to grant the lease, it must be remembered that, as the will was made before the 1st September, 1870,neither section 179 nor any other section of the Succession Act was made applicable to it by Section 2 of the Hindoo Wills Act, 1870. In making the lease, of the 29th January, 1880, the executor had only the powers of disposition,which a Hindoo executor would have independently of that Act and of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, that is to say, the powers not of an English executor, but of a manager, in whom the probate did not vest any title to the estate which he administered, and whose authority to deal with the estate was only such as the terms of the will conferred Administrator-General of Bengal vs. Premlal Mullik (L. R. 22 I. A., 107, at p. 114; I. L. R. 21 Calc., 732), Sreemutty Dassee vs. Tarrachurn Goodoo Chowdry (Barke's Rep., Pt. vii., p. 45), Srimati Jaykali Debi v. Shibnath Chatterjee (2 B. L. R., O. C., 1.) The question, therefore is, whether the will either expressly or by necessary implication gives the executor power to make lease of the testator's immoveable property for 999 years. There is no express power of leasing to be found in the will. The only clauses which have been referred to has impliedly giving such a power, are clauses 4 and 17. To deal first with clause 17, it appears to me to give no such implied power. As shown by its own terms and those of clause 19, it provides a mode of remuneration for the executors. It directs that, out of the funds of the testator, trade or business to the extent of Rs. 20,000 is to be carried on according as Merwanji Dossabhai (an executor since deceased), may deem proper, it authorises that executor to keep a share in that trade or business for himself, and other shares for his co-executor (the leasor), and another person, and the rest is to be kept for the testator's estate. Next follow provisions as to the division of profits and other details connected with the business, and as to another business which the testator and Merwanji Dossabhai carried on in partnership, and the provision is that in the event of losses being incurred to an extent specified, the businesses are to be stopped. The clause ends with these words:—"My executors are to act only in such a way that my property may yield rent, and the ready cash may yield interest." Whatever may be the exact sense in which the testator used the word "rent," it is obvious that clause 17 deals exclusively with the trades or businesses for which he was providing, and has no reference to his immoveable property, or to my power of leasing. The words which I have quoted appear to me merely to emphasize the preceding direction that if the businesses should result in a loss exceeding the specified amount, they are to be stopped. They are a warning against unprofitable speculation. In the event of the business contemplated by this clause not being carried on, clause 19 provides another mode of remuneration for the executors. If the expression about the property yielding rent could be held to imply a power of leasing, it would, in my opinion, refer only to such leases as fell within the general power of management conferred by the fourth clause, and not to a lease for 999 years. The only other clause in the will which is said to authorize a lease for 999 years is clause 4. (His Lordship reads it.)

The only expressions in this clause which could possibly be held to authorize a lease are:first,those which give a general authority to the executors to carry on the management of the property as they may deem proper; and, secondly, those which authorize them to sell and purchase immoveable property. The first authority undoubtedly includes everything which could fairly and reasonably be considered an act of management of the property not inconsistent with any express directions of the will itself. I am not prepared to hold, and Mr. Raikes did not contend that a general power of management would not include some power to lease vacant land if necessary. Such a lease might be the only way of avoiding loss to the state. What then is the test of, whether a particular lease is an act of management, and as such falls within the executor's powers,or whether it is more than an act of management and so exceeds them? I think that the test iswhether the lease can be shown to have been reasonably necessary for the dueadministration of theestate,and that whatever be shown to be necessary for that purposes cannot be cannotconsidered incidental to a general power of management. That was subssantially the test applied by Sir George Jessel, M.R, in Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Sutherberry (L. R. 16 Ch. D. 236), where anadministrator granted an underlease of the intestates leasehold estate with an option of purchase to the underleasee at a future time. It was held by the Master of the Rolls that having the legal estate in the leaseholds, the Administrator might in some cases underlet to them, and the underlease would be supported in equity as well as in law. But he added, "that is an exceptional mode of dealing with the assets, and those who accept a title in that way must take it subject to the question whether it was the best way of administering the assets." A fortiori, I think, that must be the question where a lease or underlease is made by a Hindoo executor, who has not the legal state in the property. By way of analogy, and provided that the analogy is applied with caution, it appears to me to be legitimate in the absence of direct authority, to see what are the powers of leasing of English trustees of lands, who have no express leasing power, but who are entrusted with the active management of the estate. The managing powers of a Hindoo executor not having the estate vested in him could, hardly be more extensive. In India, under section 36, of the Trustees Act II of 1882, a trustee has authority generally to do all acts which are reasonable and proper for the realization, protection or benefit of the trust property, and for the pretection or support of beneficieries incompetent to contract, but except with the permission of a court he cannot lease the property for a term exceeding twenty-one years. In Fitzpatrick vs. Waring (L. R. 11 Ir. Eq, 35), decided in 1882, it was held by the Court of Appeal in Ireland upon a review of the authorities that a trustee in whom the legal estate is visted, and who is entrusted with the active management of the estate, may, without any express leasing power, make a yearly or other reasonable letting of tenantable lands. The principle of the decision is that it would be unreasonable to hold that such a trustee is bound to allow the land to remain vacant and unproductive, or to embark upon farming at the risk of his trust fund; and, that a will imposing on him active duties of management must be held to impliedly confer on him such powers as are necessary to enable him to discharge those duties, including the power to demise vacant and untenanted lands so as to make them produce an income. But it was also held that it was for the trustee and the tenant taking under him to show, if challenged, that the demise was, under the circumstances of the case, reasonable and done in the fair management of the estate, and that a resenable letting meant one which having regard to the whole scope of the trusts, was reasonably necessary for their due execution on behalf of the beneficiaries. In that case the letting was from year to year, and I have not found any case in which a lease for 999 years was held to be an act in the fair management of the estate, though in Attorney General vs. Green (6 Ves. 452), a lease for that period of charity land at an undervalue was decreed to be delivered up. Is it then shown by the defendants that this lease for 999 years was an act which, having regard to the scope of the 'executors' duties and the fact that the testator's property was to to be handed over to the plaintiff in about fifteen years, was done in the fair management of the property and reasonably necessary for its due administration? There is no evidence which could justify an affirmative answer. There is nothing to show that the land could not have been let profitably, for a shorter period, falling within the term of the executors' management. To make what is virtually a perpetual lease, at a rent of Rs. 180 a year, of land which there was every reason to expect would increase in value, and which, I understand, has in fact largely increased in value since 1880, is a transaction of which the necessity and wisdom are certainly not self-evident. No facts or arguments have been put before me to justify the lease regarded as an investment. I am therefore of opinion that the lease cannot be supported as falling within the general power of management conferred on the executors, by the fourth clause of the will. The question then is whether the power to lease is implied by or included in the express power to sell the property which is given by the same clause. In England and Ireland it has been held that a trust for sale does not *prima facie* imply a power to grant leases, and that except under special circumstances, trustees for sale, or executors who are *quasi* trustees for sale, would not be justified in granting a lease, for such an act is not regularly within their province, and it is incumbent on the persons taking a lease from them to show that it was called for by the interests of the parties entitled to the property. Lewin on Trusts (9 ed.) pp. 470, 670; Evans vs. Jackson (8 Sim. 217), Hackett vs. McNamara (Ll. and G. temp. Plunkett, 183), Keating vs. Keating (Ll. and G. temp. Sugden, 133). Under the Indian Trust Act a trust for sale does not include an unlimited power of leasing, for trustees authorized to sell trust property, and having the powers specified in sections 37, 38, and 39, are nevertheless subject to the prohibition contained in section 36 against leasing trust property for more than 21 years without the permission of a court. It appears to me that the judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., in Sreemutty Dassee vs. Tarrachurn Coondoo Chowdry is an authority for applying to a lease granted by a Hindu executor not governed by the Acts of 1870 and 1881 the analogy of the highest cases to which I have just referred. That judgment applies to a mortgage, made by such a Hindu executor under a will containing an express power of sale, the decision in Haldenby vs Spofforth (1 Beav., 390) that a trust for an absolute sale does not authorize a mortgage. Sir Barnes Peacock further held that such a Hindu executor was a manager having a qualified power of disposition to whom the principle laid down by the Privy Council in Hunoomanpersaud Panday vs. Mussumat Babooee Munraj Koonweree (6 Mov. I.A., 393), and now embodied in section 38 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, was applicable. See also Srimati Jaykeli vs. Shibnath Chatterjee (2 B. L. R., O. C., at p. 5.) That principle extends to every kind of alienation made by a manager, including leases. If it is applied here, it follows that the lessee knowing from the terms of the lease itself that it was granted by an executor whose power to grant it depended on the will, was bound to make *bona fide* and proper inquiry into the circumstances justifying its execution, including the directions of the will and the exigencies of the estate. No such inquiry by the lessee is shown or even alleged. Apart from this, I do not think that in authorising the executors to buy and sell property the testator intended to authorize them to make a lease of this kind. If he had had any such intention I think that he would have expressed it. A power to buy and sell land is one thing, but a power to buy land and then tie it up on a virtually perpetual lease at a fixed rent, however, the value of the property may alter, is a different thing altogether. For these reasons I have come to the conclusion that the lease was *ultra vires* of the executor, and is not binding upon the plaintiff. (His Lordship here dealt at some length with the contention that the plaintiff was estopped from denying the validity of the lease.) All that can be said against the plaintiff is that having the means of knowledge of the lease, he allowed the executor, in whom he had confidence, to go ou managing the property, and so remained in ignorance. On the other hand, the defendants in taking the lease appear to have had full knowledge of the facts, but both then and afterwards when building acted under a mistake of law as to the executor's powers. For these reasons I am of opinion that the plaintiff has not ratified or acquiesced in the lease. The plaintiff is therefore entitled to recover possession of the property, but it is contended that he should not be allowed to do so without paying to the defendants the full value of all the improvements and buildings effected and erected by them. In support of that contention the cases of Ramsden vs. Dyson (L. R. 1, H. L. 129), Dattatraya Rayaji Pai vs. Shridhar Narayan Pai (I. L R. 17, Bom., 736, and Yeshwadabai vs. Ramchandra Tukaram (I. L. R. 18, Bom., 66), have been cited. His Lordship here considered and commented upon these authorities. I cannot however hold, and it was not contended before me, that a tenant building upon land held by him in the *bona fide* belief that he holds under a valid lease for 999 years, builds in the belief that he has an "absolute estate" within the meaning of the section, or that he is "absolutely entitled" to the land within the meaning of section 51 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. I regret that I can see no principle upon which the defendants can be given compensation for their expenditure on the buildings, for I have no doubt that they built in the belief that they had all the rights of lessees under a valid lease for 999 years. As I have said, the validity of the lease appears to have been assumed without question till 1893, when the plaintiff discovered first that the lease existed, and afterwards, almost accidentally, that it was invalid. But the defendant's mistake was apparently due to the absence of inquiry or to insufficient inquiry as to the power of the executor to grant the lease. The case is, I think, a hard one, but on the other hand, I see no reason why the plaintiff should be prevented from recovering his land without paying the defendants a large sum for improvement which he did not lead them to make, and which they made through a mistake of law for which he was not responsible. In Oceanic Steam Navigation Company vs. Sutherbery the hardship to the lessees was very great, for the lease itself was found to be proper and advantageous to the estate, and the administrator only exceeded his powers in inserting an option for purchase at a future time without which the property could probably not have been disposed of at all; but it was held that the mere fact of the lessee's outlay on buildings could not alter the position of the parties in a Court of Equity. Upon the whole case I find the first four issues in the negative, the fifth in the affirmative, and upon the sixth I give the plaintiff a decree in the terms of the first three reliefs prayed for in the plaint, with costs.

AN UNWARRANTABLE LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find that a printed circular letter has been addressed under my signature to several gentlemen and editors of papers throughout India, asking them if they would join the committee which was being formed for a dinner to be given in honour of Mr. M. M. Bawnugree M. P., who is arriving in Bombay shortly. I publicly disclaim having sent any such printed letters, and say that none have been printed or issued by my consent or authority. As a matter of fact, I had addressed autograph letters to only twelve friends in Bombay, and from one of these letters, it seems a mean attempt has been made to issue bogus printed letters in my name. With what object and from what quarters such a trick has been played, I leave it to the public to judge. One printed copy which I have been able to secure will be handed over to the police to bring to justice the perpetrators of this audacious forgery.—Yours, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJI.

Pedder Road, Sept. 28.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON JAIL.

Rajana Sayaji, a Hindu, and Ramkuber Ballak, a Purdesee, both of whom were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the former for having been proved guilty of the murder of a woman, named Maina, at Duncan Road, on the 1st of July, and the latter of murdering a Purdesee dhobie, named Gungadeen Sonnoo, on the 29th July last, at the Victoria Technical Institute, will be duly executed on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th October next, on the gallows erected on the west side of Her Majesty's Common Jail, Oomercary. The capital sentences passed on both these prisoners were originally fixed to be carried out on the 25th instant, but one of the prisoners having petitioned the Government for the commutation of the sentence, the execution was put off. The Government having declined to interfere, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Sueprintendent of the Jail, has fixed Tuesday, the 6th proxim, for the execution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Kashmir State Council have brought the posts of Wazir Wazarats or District Officers together with their office establishments under reduction. Only the post of Wazir Wazarats of Gilgit and Ladakh have heen retained, as it was necessary to keep a big responsible officer in each of the frontier districts. The District Officers had control over tahsildars, and were responsible for all things in the districts. The tahsildars will now be under the direct control of the Governor. This reduction will save half-a-lakh of rupees a year to the State, but it means the dismissal of a good many servants of the State.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Civil Surgeon, of Dacca, is appointed to be Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Medical College, Calcutta, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McConnell, deceased.

Mr. Joseph Parker, late Director-General of Stores, India Office, London, has been appointed Companion of the Star of India.

Captain S. H. Godfrey is gazetted to officiate as British Agent, Gilgit, during Sir George Robertson's absence on leave.

Lieutenants Fleming (36th Sikhs), and Basevi (6th Burma Battalion), are appointed Assistant Commandants in the Burma Military Police.

Colonel Eliot, Commissary-General for Transport, proceeds on a year's furlough at the end of next month, Major H. M. Hawkes will officiate for him, Major J. G. Smith, acting as Assistant to the Commissary-General-in-Chief.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission:—Lieutenants Buck, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Fitzpatrick 35th Sikhs; and O'Brien, 10th Bombay Infantry.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—Captain Legh, 16th Bombay Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police; Captain Pritchard, Commandant in the Burma Military Police.

The yield of the income-tax in the Punjab for last year is as satisfactory as we have previously noted it to be in Bengal. The total yield for this Province was Rs. 12,98,065, or not far off the 13 lakhs, which it was estimated in 1894 that the tax might in time reach; the increase in the year's collections was Rs. 16,000, almost all of which occurred in the income controlled by the collectors. There was a decrease in the amount collected in Dehli city, owing to the depression in trade and trade disputes, and Mr. Thorburn reports unfavourably upon the assessments of the tahsildars in the Rawalpindi district. Perhaps the most pleasing item in the report is the small cost of collection which stands at a little over per cent. on the amount collected, while in Bengal the percentage of charges on receipts is 3·9.

The revenue derived from the Barur Tank Project being altogether out of proportion to the capital expenditure thereon, it appears to the Madras Government essential to arrange for a definite and early settlement of the doubt in regard to the situation and extent of the area irrigable under the project, and the Public Works Department will be requested to depute a competent officer to determine precisely which particular fields are irrigable from the project and which are not. Ryots should be freely encouraged to take loans under the Loans Acts for bringing land under wet cultivation, or for seed, or for cattle.

Silence and concentration of the mind are not infrequently recommended to the whist player. According to a Cuddapah correspondent, Sri M. V. Ranganatha Thathachariar plays the game in a very different fashion. He at one and the same time engages in playing a hand at whist, and a game of chess, and in composing Sanskrit Slokas, giving an elegant turn to the most absurd, puzzling, and inconsistent topics suggested then and there by the best pundits of this place. We wonder whether he played the American leads or ever missed a call. Mr. Ranganatha's methods suggests grand developments of whist or even "bumblepuppy."

An absurd story seems to have got abroad,' and even found its way into print, of a train on the East Indian Railway having been fired at near Jhinjhak in the Cawnpore District. Investigation by the police has disclosed that two cultivators scaring birds from their crops in the neighbouhood of the line, with the doublestringed bow of the country and mud pellets, managed to hit a carriage of a passing train. The heated imagination of the passengers seems to be responsible for all the subsequent enlargements.

The following further details of the Viceroy's autumn tour are made public:—At Ulwar, Jodhpur, and Bikanir Lord Elgin will review the Imperial Service Troops, at Ajmere he will receive an address from the Municipality, and inspect the Merwara Battalion, at Udaipur the Meywar Bhil Corps will be inspected, Fort Chitor being visited by the Viceregal party on their return from Udaipur. At Jeypore the Imperial Service Transport Corps will be inspected. At Baroda his Excellency will open the new court buildings. At Surat an address from the Municipality will be received, and the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway will be turned. At Indore the Viceroy will receive visits from the Maharaja Holkar and other native chiefs assembled there, and at Ujjain he will be met by the Maharaja Scindiah. At Jubbulpore and Benares addresses will be received from the local municipal bodies. The Viceroy will hold no levies during the tour.

Last week's season report is by no means a pleasant reading. It carries us up to the 23rd instant, and only in Bengal is abundant rain reported. in Bombay more rain is urgently wanted throughout the Presidency proper. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh it is remarked that prospects continue to grow unfavourable. In the Punjab it is stated that the standing crops are withering for want of rain in nearly all the districts. They are also suffering from heavy westerly winds in Rohtak and Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are bad in Rohtak, poor in Delhi and the unirrigated tracts of Lahore, unfavourable in the unirrigated tracts of Gujranwala, distinctly gloomy in Karnal, below the average in the well-irrigated tracts of Gujranwala, average in Peshawar, and in the irrigated parts of Lahore not good in Rawalpindi, favourable in irrigated tracts of Gujranwala, and good in Amritsar. Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and the canal irrigated tracts of Hissar. More rain is badly wanted in all the districts in the Central Provinces. Rain is wanted for winter sowings in Central India. More rain is said to be wanted everywhere. Standing crops are withering for want of rain throughout Rajputana, except in Sirohi, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, Jhallawar, and Kotah. The prospects of the harvest are not good in Dholpur and Bhurtpur, and in the latter State relief works will probably be required.

It appears probable that the proposed concentration of troops north of Meerut will not take place after all. The difficulties regarding fodder are too great to permit of any large body of cavalry being brought together this season.

Veterinary-Captain Pease has been appointed Principal of the Lahore Veterinary College, *vice* Veterinary-Captain Nunn, reverted to military duty. Veterinary-Captain Gunn, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary-Department, Bengal, succeeds Veterinary-Captain Pease as Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Military Department.

His Highness the Nizam held a durbar at his Chow Mahalla Palace, in the city, at ten o'clock, on Friday morning, at which the President delivered with due ceremonial the insignia of a K.C.I.E. to the Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, the Prime Minister. Mr. Chichele Plowden was accompanied by General Tucker, C.B., Commanding the Secunderabad District, and General Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with their respective staffs.

"Capital" protests that "special industries are more than ever the order of the day in the jails of the N.-W. P. and Oudh; in fact the jails are fast becoming factories pure and simple. In Agra the jail trade in carpets fell into a somewhat languishing condition during the year under review: heavy stocks had been left over from 1894. With regard to the blanketting industry, which was in full swing throughout the twelve months, 10,107 blankets and 5,969 blanket coats were turned out; and in addition to these, 476 prisoners, *mirzais* and 357 knicker-bockers, together with 684 square yards blanketting for the Hapur Remount Depot were produced; and, best of all, the total profit of 1895 was Rs. 30,435, as compared with Rs. 1,461 for 1894. In the Fatehgarh Central Prison, where the weaving of table cloths, towels, napkins, and dusters for the Commissariat, and tent-making, are the principal industries, a scheme is now under consideration for the supply of tents to Government offices. At Allahabad, formerly, a good business was done largely with the Punjab, in the preparation of medicinal castor oil, but it seems that the Lahore Jail has cut out the sister institution in this trade; Government printing is still, however, briskly and successfully carried on. The Benares jail does not show quite so good a record as formerly; in regard to brick-making no less than six Bull's patent, besides native kilns, are at work, but the progress of the industry is hampered. Five outside kilns are, it is believed, all working for the municipality, making bricks for the new sewers. If, observed Sir John Tyler, the Corporation could be induced to purchase bricks more freely from the jail, it would materially help to stimulate the industry (i.e., stimulate the jail industry and smother the private industry). It is, in fact, complained in this case that the municipality indirectly injures the jail by encouraging private industry. We further read of a large jail business being done in Lucknow, in durries, cotton rugs, and carpets, besides munj and also fibre matting. In the Bareilly Central prison also, munj matting is largely manufactured. Throughout the various jails in the province no less than 11,331 prisoners were on the average daily employed in the aforementioned industries, which, in a sense, may be taken to represent an equivalent number of honest craftsmen kept out of employment.

Thomas John Gleeson, who when a soldier at Umballa, India, on November 15th, 1886, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude for causing bodily harm, has been released from Portland.

A sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment and a fine of £20 each, was passed on September 5, by the native tribunal, at Cairo, on the editors of two illustrated Arabic journals for recent gross attacks on Queen Victoria. The editor of the native journal *El Wakt*, who was charged with having published an article insulting Queen Victoria, is believed to have fled the country.

The Egyptian cotton crop (says the *Times'* Cairo correspondent) promises to be the largest ever produced.

Mr. F. W. Maclean, Q.C., the newly appointed Chief Justice of the High Court, Calcutta, is proceeding to India by the P. and O. steamer Caledonia, leaving London on the 17th October, in order to take the place of Sir W. Comer Petheran, retired.

Mr. Andley Coote, formerly a member of the Tasmanian Parliament, who has just returned to Melborne, from Japan, states in an interview that the Japanese are looking to Australia for an outlet for their surplus population. England was a useful ally, but in the event of ill-feeling arising Japan would send warships, seize territory, and develop a large portion of Australia. Mr. Coote alleges that these views are general.

The Windward, with four members of Mr. Jackson's expedition on board, arrived in the Thames, on Sept. 5. The Fram, with Dr. Nansen on board, arrived at Christiania, on Sept. 9, when the explorer received a remarkable welcome. Passing under several triumphal arches, a guard-of-honour of twelve thousand men accompanied him to the palace as the guest of the King. King Oscar had specially invited Dr. Nansen's little three-years old daughter, whom her father had never seen, to wait at the palace, the return home of Dr. Nansen. In the evening a grand State banquet was given to Dr. Nansen and his comrades.

Russell Edwards, a stockbroker's clerk, was sent to prison for nine months, at the Central Criminal Court, on Sept. 9. Returning from South Africa, he met an old schoolfellow, a clerk to Mr. Robertson, a stockbroker, said that he had made money, was introduced to the broker, ordered stock to the value of £19,000, and then disappeared. Mr. Robertson had to take up the stock, and lost £2,000 by it.

The Nawab Sultan-ul-Mulk is staying at Black Mount, Argyllshire, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane.

Captain Lugard, who was reported to have arrived at Lake Ngami, is missing.

The Matabele in several districts of Rhodesia are reported to be desirous of surrendering, but there has been more fighting between Major Ridley's force and the rebel impi on the Pungwe river.

The troopship Malabar sailed from Portsmouth, on September 3, for Bermuda, where she will take the place of the Urgent as a receiving hulk. The vessel also takes a number of ratings for the North American and West Indian Stations. With the departure of the Malabar practically the last link is severed with the fine fleet of Indian relief troopships.

The First Chamber of the Dutch Legislature, on Sept. 5, passed the Extension of the Suffrage Bill by thirty-four votes to twelve.

Li Hung Chang crossed over from the United States to Canada, at Niagara, on Sept. 7, and was conveyed by special train to Toronto, where he was cordially received, and visited the Provincial Exhibition.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that Herr Krupp has dismissed all his foreign officials and workmen, on the alleged ground that some of them have betrayed secrets connected with his factory and workshops.

The *Broad Arrow* says:—"In the Indian Mutiny records the gallantry of the 84th Regt., under Havelock and Lord Clyde, at the defence of the Ulumbagh on the relief of Lucknow, holds an honoured place. Among the soldiers of the 84th who, in company with the late Col. Anson and George Lambert, gained the distinction of the Victoria Cross, the name of John Sinnott was conspicuous for his daring in going undar a heavy fire to the rescue of Lieut. Alfred Gibaut, who was mortally wounded, and bringing him in to a place of safety. For this service Lance-Corpl. Sinnott was selected by the votes of his comrades as the most worthy to receive the Victoria Cross, which Lord Clyde had to bestow on the regiment. With regret we nave to record that the after career of this humble hero of the brave days before Lucknow was clouded with adversity, and he has now, sad to say, died in in obscurity and poverty in South London.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 6:—"An Imperial order of the day has been issued placing Col. Asrapoulo, a commander of the 35th, or Bielgorod Regiment of Dragoons of the Emperor Francis Joseph I., on the retired list, dismissing Lieutenant Bakounine from the service, and degrading eleven other officers of the same regiment to the ranks. No reason for this step is assigned in the order, but the punishment is known to have been inflicted for the scandalous conduct of Lieutenant Bakounine and the other officers who, when in a state of intoxication, insulted, and then attacked an inoffensive civilian, chasing him to his house and forcibly effecting an entrance with the object of beating him. The police had to interfere in order to rescue the civilian from their violence. The Colonel was not of the party, but he was included in the order for not having sent a report on the affair to the superior military authorities, who had heard nothing of it until they received a complaint from the local commissary of police."

THE TREATMENT OF RHEA FIBRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see that a great deal is being made of a report by a Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests for India, who states that "the difficulty of treating this fibre has at last been overcome by a Mr. Gomess."

Mr. Ribbentrop may be a very good Inspector of Forests, but as an authority on the treatment of Rhea Fibre I do not think his opinion is worth much. He seems to be under the delusion that Mr. Gomess is the only person who can degum Rhea; as a matter of fact, the Midlands Spinning Company have been employed degumming Rhea for the last two years, at their factory, at Long-Eaton, in Derbyshire, and spinning the product into yarns, which find a ready market. The process they are using is that of Mr. H. H. Boyle, whose patents are our property.

It is one thing to treat Ramie as a laboratory experiment, but quite another to do so on a commercial scale.

But before you can degum Ramie, you have to decorticate the stems, so as to remove the fibre. What then is the use of a degumming process, unless you can decorticate? Mr. Ribbentrop appears to be ignorant of the fact that Mr. Gomess has no decorticator. How then can he successfully treat the plant?

The £5,000 offered as a premium some time ago by the Government of India was for a decorticator and not for a degumming process; this premium was withdrawn because no machine entered for competition was equal to the Government's requirements.

Several decorticators have since been invented, but so far as I know none have been successful; to be successful the machine must not only remove the wood, but also the bark by the same operation. This my machine does, and with labour at 6d. per day. I produce a ton of fibre equal to China grass at a cost of about 30s. per ton. This machine has been seen at work by Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, of the Calcutta "Englishman," and he was so impressed by its value that he communicated with the Indian Government with a view to having the offer of the £5,000 premium revived, but in the present state of finances they do not see their way to do so.

I wish Mr. Gomess and every other inventor of a process to degum the fibre every success. There is ample field for all, but I do most certainly object to it being given to the world that Mr. Gomess is the first to solve this difficult problem.

I enclose you a report by textile experts as to my decorticator and Mr. Boyle's degumming process. These gentlemen are not inspectors of forests, but they at least carry as much authority as experts on Rhea as Mr. Ribbentrop. These reports you are at liberty to print, if you wish to do so.

It is self-evident that a decorticator joined to an efficient degumming process renders the process complete; but one without the other is useless, if Ramie fibre is to be produced on a commercial scale, and at such a price as to enable it to compete with existing fibres.—Yours, &c.,

J. M. MacDONALD,

Westminster, Sept. 11. Managing Director.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND MASONS.

REBELS TURN APPROVERS.

The Manila *Comercio* to the 2nd Sept. contains guarded statements regarding the political crisis in the Philippines. The press stands there under strict censorship, and can only publish news that bears Government approval. So silence was kept regarding troubles there until the Government allowed the publication of the following telegram from Madrid: The conspiracy discovered and frustrated in the Philippines has raised a cry everywhere in Spain for the punishment of the guilty parties. The Home Government has announced its confidence that General Blanco (the Governor-General) would settle matters. All political parties in Spain offer to help in quenching the flame of revolt. An Association, styled the Hispano-Filipino Club, at Madrid, has been closed.

THE DISCLOSURE.

The *Comercio* then broke silence on the 24th August by stating that a conspiracy to raise rebellion in the Philippines had just been discovered, the instigators being a few evil-disposed persons who thus sought to take advantage of the present distressed condition of Spain. Then followed assurances that there need be no alarm, and that the Governor-General and the Archbishop of Manila had received numerous congratulatory visits on the frustration of the rebel plans.

FIRST ENCOUNTER.

But no details were given until the 27th, when it was admitted that rebel bands, badly armed and equipped, hovered in the mountains near Manila, and that, on the 25th, a party of them had attacked a village called Caloocan, where they plundered several shops and killed a Chinaman. A body of armed police, 30 strong, then attacked and dispersed the band. The forces of the Government suffered no loss. Upon news of this reaching Manilla, reinforcements hastened to the spot, and precautions againts attack were taken at the city. Meanwhile, pursuit of the band resulted in the capture of fourteen rebels, who were taken to Manila. On the 27th, a column of troops from Caloocan came aross scattred groups of rebels, who dispersed on its approach. The troops followed in close pursuit. Several prisoners were taken, three of whom bore marks of incisions in the arms showing that they were bound by oath, after drinking each others blood. Dead rebels were found in the fields. On the 28th, further military precautions were taken at Manila, and arrangements were made to send troops into the mountains. More prisoners were brought in on the 29th, some of them wounded, and others bearing the incision marks. Military preparations went on at Manila.

SPREAD OF THE RISING.

On the 30th, the Governor-General proclaimed martial law in eight provinces around Manila, with provisions for the summary trial of rebels. Pardon was offered to all rebels who surrendered within forty-eight hours after the issue of the proclamation.

ACTION AT MANILA.

This proclamation resulted from the rebels attacking Manila on the previous night. They made their way into several of the outlying parts of the city, but were easily beaten off by the garrison. The rebels appeared to be between five and six hundred strong, badly armed, only a few having muskets. The rebels left many dead on the field, and the troops took from thirty to forty prisoners. The Government forces lost only a few wounded, and the native troops showed not the least hesitation in shooting down the rebels.

EFFECT IN SPAIN.

On this news reaching Spain, military reinforcements, two thousand strong, received orders to proceed from there to the Philippines. Supplies of arms and ammunition were also to be forwarded, and two men-of-war also received orders for the Philippines. The Home Government assured the Governor-General of their undiminished confidence in him, and also authorised him to raise a volunteer force at Manila.

FURTHER REVOLT.

On the 1st instant, news came that rebellion had broken out in the province of Cavite, near Manila, and that risings had been reported from several places there. The rebels broke into houses in search of arms, and attacked the police. At Manila, the Governor-General authorised the raising of a Volunteer force, and many Spaniards enrolled themselves for service.

LATEST ADVICES.

On the 2nd instant, the date of last mail advices, a physician named Pio Valenzuela, a supected person who had fled from the capital, came back and surrendered himself. He turned approver and gave valuable information to the authorities. A Freemason also turned informer, and gave the names of two rebel chiefs who were thereupon arrested. Many rebels were also reported to have surrendered themselves to the Spanish authorities; and, on that day, forty-eight of them were pardoned. Arrests continued to be made at Manila and elsewhere and a strict watch was kept on rebel movements. The rebels in Cavite, about 500 strong, armed with a few muskets, and with long choppers sharpened like razors, encountered a body of troops on the morning of the 2nd instant, and were dispersed with the loss of 20 killed and 10 prisoners. The troops lost two wounded. The rebels, in fact, keep out of the way of the troops as much as possible. They have attacked villages, and military detachments continually traverse the disturbed districts where the villagers heartily welcome them. This merely represents what suits the Philippine Government to make public. The *Comercio* throws out dark hints that the rebellion is the work of a few villains who conspired in masonic lodges, and reckoned on the help of secret societies.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Racing was resumed at Doncaster, on September 10, in the presence of a large assemblage, which again included the Prince of Wales, who had the gratification of seeing Safety Pin carry his colours to victory in the Alexandra Plate.

Shaddock was served up a very warm favourite for the Scarborough Stakes, odds of 20 to 1 being laid on him, and these he easily landed. Mr. Craven's Half and Half won the Corporation Selling Handicap Plate, and the Rous Plate fell to Mr. Gubbin's Galtee More. Twenty-one came out for the Portland Plate, which fell to Mr. L. de Rothschild's Grig. Mr. Robertson's Orestes secured the Juvenile Plate, and the Zetland Stakes resulted in favour of Sir G. Miller's Roquebrune.

THE KAISER, AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

At Breslau, on Sept. 4, the German Emperor, amidst much pomp and popular enthusiasm, unveiled a statue of the Emperor William I. His Majesty was accompanied by the Empress. The Tsar and Tsaritsa arrived at Breslau early on the following morning, and were received by the German Emperor and Empress and other members of the German Royal family. They proceeded, amid dense crowds of spectators, to the provincial House of Assembly, which had been fitted up as a temporary residence for them. After breakfast the Tsar and Tsaritsa visited the German Emperor and Empress at the Royal Castle, and then the Imperial parties went together to witness the parade of the 6th Army Corps at Gandau. The review occupied nearly three hours. In the march past the Emperor William led the 11th Regiment of Grenadiers, while the Tsar rode twice past the saluting flag at the head of the Emperor Alexander Regiment, of which he is honorary colonel, and whose uniform he wore. Later the Tsar spent a considerable time with the German Imperial Chancellor, who afterwards visited M. Shishkin, the Russian provisional Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the evening the German Emperor entertained the Tsar and Tsaritsa at a grand banquet in the Castle, and proposed the health of the Imperial guests, and thanked them for their visit, hailing in the Tsar the herald and bulwark of peace; and praying God to bless, protect, and preserve him for the welfare of Europe. His Majesty spoke in German. The Tsar replied very briefly in French, thanking the Emperor for the welcome accorded him, and assuring him that he was inspired by the same traditional sentiments towards the German Emperor and his House as were entertained by his father. On Sunday, Sept. 6, the weather was wet, and an open air service which was to have been held before the Castle was abandoned. On Sept. 7 the German Emperor and Empress, with the Tsar and Tsaritsa, proceeded by special train from Breslau to Gorlitz, where they saw the parade of the Fifth Army Corps. The spectacle was a very brilliant one. The Tsar, who wore the uniform of the Emperor Nicholas Hussars, led the Alexandra Lancers in the march past. At the conclusion of this ceremony, the two Emperors rode along the front of the troops to the strains of the Russian National Anthem. The large crowds gave the Imperial visitors a hearty reception. Their Majesties and their suites dined at the Standehaus, and at half-past six in the evening the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress took their departure for Kiel as guests of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Imperial hosts bade adieu to their illustrious visitors in the most cordial and affectionate manner. The whole route from Gorlitz to Kiel was profusely decorated with garlands and bunting, in which the Russian and German flags took formost place. The Tsar and his consort reached Kiel on Sept. 8, and were met by the young German Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Prussia, in his uniform of colonel of a Russian dragoon regiment, Princess Henry, a large number of naval officers headed by several admirals, and the local authorities. The Imperial party passed down the decorated streets, amid hearty cheers from the thousands lining both sides to the Schloss. All the vessels of the German Fleet, which had just arrived at Kiel to take part in the manœuvres, were decked from stem to stern with bunting, and the Russian flag was flying from the maintop of each ship in honour of the Tsar, as a newly-appointed admiral of the German Navy.

The Emperor William, in proposing the toast of the Fifth Army Corps at the military dinner given at Gorlitz on Sept. 7, said: "I must express my special satisfaction that it was the good fortune of the Fifth Corps to appear in this high state of efficiency before the eyes of my beloved neighbour and cousin, the Emperor of Russia. We are still all under the fascination of the youthful figure of the knightly Emperor, and we still see him as he rode past us at the head of his late father's regiment. He, although commander of the most powerful army, desires to see his troops used only in the service of culture and for the protection of peace. In complete accord with me, his efforts are directed towards drawing together all the peoples of Europe in order to unite them on the ground of common interest and for the protection of our most sacred possessions. May this Army Corps, pursuing its peaceful activity, give proof in the future also of equally good results as it did to-day. With this wish, I empty my glass. The Fifth Army Corps! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

THE TSARITSA NOT GOING TO PARIS.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa arrived at Copenhagen on Sept. 9, and were received by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the Princess of Wales. The Imperial party at once proceeded to Bernstoff Castle, where they were received by the Dowager Empress of Russia.

It is now definitely stated that, on the advice of her physician, the Traritsa will not accompany her husband on his visit to France.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says an unsatisfied feeling seems to be generally prevalent in Germany with regard to the Tsar's visit. Discussion is going on, in the German and Austrian Press, as to the precise terms of the Tsars brief speech at Breslau, on Sept. 5, the revised version of which omits all reference to Alexander III., whose relations with Germany were not too cordial. The *Daily Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent says the accounts of the meeting of Tsar and Kaiser in Breslau have produced in Austrian political circles an unfavourable impression. On the other hand "a well-informed agency" declares us that as the result of the Tsar's visit to Germany a complete understanding has been arrived at between German and Russian statesmen. Discussion is going on, however, as to how France will accept the appearance in the streets of Paris of the Tsar as an Admiral of the German Fleet. The fact is recalled that the late King of Spain was hissed in the streets of the French capital because he had accepted a colonelcy in a German regiment.

THE LATE PRINCE LOBANOF

The remains of Prince Lobanof, which since his death had been lying in state in the Church of the Resurrection at Kieff, were, on Sept. 4, removed with great ceremony to the railway station for conveyance to Moscow, where they will be interred.

A Paris telegram says an heir to the deceased Russian Foreign Minister has been discovered in America.

It is now said that the probable successor of Prince Lobanof is Count Kapniste, Director of Eastern Affairs in the Russian Foreign Office.

"A SKELETON COLOSSUS WITH FEET OF CLAY."

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Sept. 8:—"Reverting to the negotiations still proceeding between Roumania and Austria, and the latter's proposal to cede Transylvania to the Danubian Kingdom as the price of Roumania's adhesion to the dual monarchy, the *Bourse Gazette* warns Roumania against jeopardising her independence and self-respect by attaching hereself to 'a skeleton colossus with feet of clay,' which is swaying and tottering to its final collapse, and asks how the brave Roumanians can fraternise with an army which has distinguished itself by losing every battle it has fought during the last hundred years. The Russian journal then threatens Austria that if she succeed in her endeavours to inveigle Roumania, she will find herself distracted not by a Balkan Federation, but by a Slav Federation which will include all the elements of that race within the Austrian dominions."

THE NEW SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

The Zanzibar "Gazette" of September 9 says: The Accession of His Highness Seyyid Hamoud bin Mahomed bin Said has been hailed with much satisfaction by his subjects on account of his action in abolishing the levy of Ground Rent on Crown property, the remission now enabling any of his subjects to build on Crown property without Charge of Ground Rent. His Highness has also put a stop to all petty taxation on produce sold by the Shamba people who pass through his property to the market. Fishermen landing Fish also, at his clove plantations, are not forced to sell the same in sheds erected for the purpose as heretofore. A "rent" has up to now been charged for selling under these sheds, a practice which has really amounted to the levying of a tax. With these substantial and widespread remissions we may look for a great increase of internal trade here, and the already good food supply of Zanzibar will undoubtedly be even further improved, to the prosperity of the place and the people.

The work of demolition of the ruins of the palace still goes on, the Public Works department having let loose swarms of coolies on the ruined mass, reminding one of ants carrying off a heap of sugar. Much is practically inaccessible, in niches high aloft of what wall remains, vases and clocks are still left in undisturbed repose. Nothing of great or sensational interest has been come across since our last issue, saving the finding of the body of an Arab of some importance, whose remains were at once claimed and removed by his relatives.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The *Times'* special correspondent in Crete says, as the proposals of the Powers have now been accepted by both sides, the crisis may be regarded as past, and the principal problem now to be confronted is the reinstatement of the Christian and Mohammedan refugees in their homes. The reorganisation of the gendarmerie cannot be carried out immediately, and a temporary force is needed to escort the peasants to their villages, and insure the tranquility of the country districts. It is considered desirable to bring to the island immediately some hundreds of Christian and Mahommedan Albanians, with a staff of European officers. Another telegram states that a loan of £100,000 has been voted by the Cretan Assembly to aid the rural population to rebuild their houses.

Decrees condemning to death sixteen of the officers of the Greek army, who recently deserted in order to join the insurgents in Crete have been signed, and the executions will take place at Nauplia. The officers returned to Athens, where they surrendered to the military authorities.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE HORRORS.

DOUBTS OF THE SULTAN'S SANITY.

There is talk of a European Commission for the Turkish Empire; also of a Commission to inqure into the state of the Sultan's mind. A Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard*, signing himself "Veritas," says the Sultan is simply a homicidal maniac. "Veritas," makes an urgent appeal for the immediate intervention of the Powers:—"The Sultan," he says, "is extraordinarily cunning, as shown by the fact that he laughs at Europe combined, but if he has extraordinary cunning, he has also extraordinary impulses. His whole history proves that he has the fanatical impulse, but until the events of the past two years none but the inner circle of Yildiz and the Young Turkey Party knew that he possessed in a remarkable degree the homicidal instinct. It is useless, it is perilous, to blink these facts any longer. Europe, and even England, may try to throw a viel over them, but the truth cannot be suppressed for ever. We are entrusting the destinies of the peace of the world and the lives of millions of Christians to a man who may at any moment spring a surprise upon us, and bring about a general convulsion. As long as this man continues to be the supreme authority, the horizon will continue to be dark with clouds, and the world will be disturbed and anxious. We are all crying peace! peace! but there can be no peace till the fountain of bloodshed and disturbance is dried up. Will this fountain be allowed to run till unexpectedly it overflows, and its turbid waters carry with it the concord of Europe? That is the question. As a matter of fact, there is not a European in Turkey who now considers himself safe, in view of the extraordinary fanaticism excited by the Sultan, excited, too, for a purpose, and that purpose is that in answer to European remonstrances he may be always able to plead, 'How can I reform when my people are so excited? Pray go no further, because if you do, I cannot even guarantee the lives of Europeans on my territory.' This farce has been going on for a long time past, and Europe has been fooled by it. My voice is a humble one, but I boldly say that I have opportunities for arriving at a reliable forecast, such as few have, and I would deem myself a recreant to humanity if I did not raise my voice against the inane and impotent policy which Europe and England are pursuing, one pregnant with disaster to every nation, except, perhaps, Russia, and more especially to all the Christians of Turkey."

THE ATTITUDE OF THE EMPERORS.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*, "the storm of indignation at the atrocities has not reached the threshold of the office in the Wilhelmstrasse, where they continue to look on matters with perfect indifference." The correspondent proceeds: "The result has been that, as I know for a fact, the three Empires are full resolved not to embark on a policy which might lead to an unrolling of the Eastern Question—that is to say, to take no active measures against the misrule of the Sultan." On the other had, a report from Paris says: "The Tsar has declared absolutely for an Austro-Russian agreement to bring about a peaceful solution of the Oriental question." Signficance is attached in this connection to the Kaiser's speech at Gorlitz already quoted.

TOLD BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS AT MARSEILLES.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, at Marseilles, on Sept. 7, interviewed some Armenian refugees from Constantinople, who arrived by the mail steamer Sidon. He says:—I went on board with several Government officials. We found four Armenians, who had been employed as custodians at the port of Galata, and when chased by Turkish troops hastened on board the French vessel. They all refused to speak about the massacre, as they areaf raid of exciting the anger of the Turk against those left behind. They said they now hate the name of England. The English promised them so much that they would free them from the iron rule of the Turk, and enable them to live in tranquility. But the English have broken their promises. They have allowed thousands of Armenians to be slaughtered like sheep. The captain of the vessel told the correspondent that he saw such scenes as he never would forget. Murders were rife everywhere, and bullets even came on board his vessel. The police and military forces did not only allow these horrors to take place, but in many cases assisted in giving the "coup de grace." An exciting incident occurred late in the afternoon. An Armenian, who afterwards stated he was a jeweller, was seen racing along the quay towards the ship followed by a crowd shrieking, shouting, and cursing. M. Turtes, the captain, gave orders for him to be assited, but the Turks gained upon him. When he arrived at the gangway their swords and bludgeons were uplifted ready to kill him, but the captain himself, with great presence of mind, seized the French flag and dared the Turks to touch him. They turned away cowed and scowling. Seeing the effect of this movement, the captain hung up the flag like a screen, so that any refugee could easily obtain shelter behind it.

An officer of the Sidon also gave his experiences, which went to confirm all the terrible stories of massacre with which the columns of the London papers, during the past few days, have been filled. He narrated the following incident: "Threee Armenians has sought refuge on a housetop, and were discovered by a Turkish officer, who deliberately killed them one after another. Although they were each heavily armed, they made absolutely no resistance, and merely covered down when they saw the fatal sword approach. We were astonished at the apparent cowardice of the Armenians. They were all armed with three or four revolvers, besides sharp knives; but, when attacked by a single Turk, they made absolutely no attempt at self-defence, and allowed themselves to be cut down one after another. It appears as if they have been so terribly crushed by the atrocities in Turkey that they have now lost all hope of rescue. The money sent from English Armenian Societies is uselessly spent in buying guns and pistols, which are rarely if ever used, until they fall into the hands of Turks, when the purpose for which they are used is entirely the reverse of that for which they were intended."

The Constantinople correspondent of the same paper, in a despatch giving further details of the slaughter of Armenians and the arming of the mob, estimates the number of Armenians murdered as close on 5,000. The dead bodies were carried to the cemetery in dust-carts. Formerly these were un painted; they are now painted black to hide the bloodstains.

The *Daily Chronicle's* special correspondent, at Marseilles, has ascertained that the Armenian prisoners, who took part in the bank raid at Constantinople, will be released, and proceed to New York.

The Ambassadors of the Powers sent to the Porte, on Sept. 4, the collective note drafted on Aug. 30, calling attention to the organised character of the mob on the occasion of the massacre of the Armenians, and citing evidence in support of this contention. The Porte replied by a communication which throws all the responsibility for what occurred on the Armenians.

The Sultan has appointed a Commission, of which Marshal Chakir Pasha, Gabriel Effendi, and Nouradunghian, legal adviser to the Porte, will be the leading members to deal with the Armenian refugees in the capital. The Dragomans of the six Embassies will attend the deliberations of the Commission.

It is proposed to supply safe conducts to those who wish to leave Constantinople, and to ensure the safety of those who decide to remain.

Sir P. Currie, the British Ambassador, arrived in Constantinople on Sept. 5.

Italy has demanded an indemnity for the massacre of Italian subjects at Constantinople.

The French Government have devoted 10,000f. to the relief of distressed Armenians at Constantinople.

The Roumanian Government refuses to admit Armenian refugees without passports into its territory.

Reuter declares that the story describing how some Armenians sought the protection of British bluejackets from a raging mob of Turkish fanatics, and how the British sailors drove back the Mussulmans with the butt-ends of their carbines, has no foundation whatever in fact.

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH CROWE.

Sir Joseph Crowe, late British Commercia Attache for Europe, died on Sunday night, Sept. 6, at the country seat of his brother-in-law, Professor Gerhardt, near Wurzburg. Joseph Archer Crowe, who was born in 1825, at Chelsea, was the son of a former editor of the *Daily News*, and brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, A.R.A. In early life he led a somewhat chequered career, being in turn journalist, war correspondent, art critic, and author, working in the latter capacity with Mr. G. Cavalcaselle, then an exile in London. After serving as artist correspondent for the *Illustrated London News* in the Crimea he went to India and became editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, returning to England just in time to go out again as war correspondent with the Austrians and witness the battle of Solferino. It is stated that Mr. Crowe was first engaged in the diplomatic service by Lord John Russell, who sent him on a confidential mission to report on political matters in the German Confederation. In 1860 he was appointed Consul-General for the kingdom of Lower Saxony, with residence at Leipzig, and in the following year he married Asta, Baroness von Barby. During the Franco-German war he represented the interest of France at Leipzig, and in 1872 was appointed British Consul-General for Westphalia and the Rhenish provinces with residence at Dusseldorf. Eight years later, he become Commercial Attache to the Embassies at Berlin and Vienna. In 1881 he was appointed a Royal Commissioner for the negotiation of a Treaty of Commerce with France. It was in the following year that he become Commercial Attache for Europe with residence at Paris. Sir Joseph was Protocolist to the Danube Conference in London in 1883, and became assistant to Sir E. Malet when the latter represented Great Britain at the West Afri can Conference in Berlin in 1884. He received his C. B. in 1885. Four years afterwards he was British Plenipotentiary to the Samoan Conference in Berlin. The K.C.M.G. was conferred upon him in 1890. In the same year he acted as joint Commissioner on the Anglo-French Commission for delimiting the sphere of influence of England and France in the Niger territories. He was appointed in 1892 joint delegate for negotiating a commercial treaty with Spain.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, V. C., who is at present engaged in making an official inspection of the garrisons in the North of Ireland, on Sept. 3 attended the annual conference dinner in connection with the Institute of Journalists, and at an advanced hour in the evening spoke. The toast of "The Army and Navy" having been enthusiastically honoured, Lord Roberts, who on rising to respond, was very warmly cheered, said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I consider it fortunate for the object I have at heart that my first public speech as Commander of the Forces in Ireland should be made at this centre of commercial enterprise, the city of Belfast, and I think it still more fortunate that on this occasion I should be the guest of the Institute of Journalists, a body which must have such immense influence in determining the great questions which from time to time agitate public thought. (Hear, hear.) The interest taken by the Press in all military matters is, I hope, gradually establishing a kindlier feeling in the hearts of the people for the Army, and making them perceive that there is a closer community of interest between the civilian and the soldier than was formerly understood. Not only are the interesting and important details of campaigns carefully followed and intelligently explained by the correspondents of the principal journals, but peace manœuvres are graphically reported and made comprehensive to the public generally (Hear, hear.) The peculiar character of the duties of the British Army necessitate its undertaking campaigns and expeditions almost all over the globe. But, whatever may be the difficulties to be overcome, the dangers to be encountered, or the privations to be endured, they are cheerfully shared by the war correspondents, to whom the public are indebted for being able to follow, while comfortably at ease in their homes, the movements of the force, with which their friends and relatives may be serving, and it is by the war correspondents' accurate accounts that the public are taught to appreciate the steps taken by commanders to obtain that success upon which the security and happiness of her Majesty's subjects depend. (Cheers.)

THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. Willox, M.P. (the President), has been speaking in eulogistic terms of the Army in India. I am proud to think, gentlemen, that that army is in a thoroughly efficient condition, ready and able to take its share in the defence of the Empire in any part of the world where its services may be required. (Cheers.) I attribute this satisfactory state of affairs in a great measure to the vast extent of ground available in India for training the troops, and to the facilities thus afforded for camps of exercise and for artillery and infantry shooting. (Hear, hear.) At almost every station rifle practice can be carried on in the immediate vicinity of the barracks, and at all the principle centres ranges can be found extensive enough for the far-reaching guns now in use with our artillery. (Hear, hear.) It has been the custom for many years past in India to have annual camps of exercise, at which large numbers of regiments and batteries are collected, and where everything is carried on as nearly as possible under the conditions pertaining to field service. The several camps are formed at considerable distances apart from each other; this is necessary in mimic war, for all reality disappears when troops approach close enough to collision, for at that moment shot, shell, and individual pluck decide the day, factors which are necessarily absent at peace manœuvres. At the camp I held in the neighbourhood of Delhi the opposing forces were separated, to begin with, by 150 miles. A few days thus elapsed before the main bodies came into actual contact, which gave time for the commanders to mature their general schemes and to show their skilled judgement in the disposition of their troops. It afforded also a grand opportunity for cavalry to practise that most important part of their duty—reconnoitring—that is to say, ascertaining the movements of the enemy, keeping their commander fully informed of his intentions, and endeavouring to prevent him from discovering the plans and movements of their own side. Gentlemen, during manœuvres such as these, or even on a far less extended scale, it is essential that troops should be allowed to move freely about the country, and it is their being able to do this to an almost unlimited degree in India which renders that empire such a magnificent training ground for her Majesty's Army. (Cheers.) In an enclosed country like Great Britain and Ireland it is not possible to give troops such advantages; indeed, it is not easy to find suitable ground for manœuvres on even a small scale.

THE NECESSITY OF GRAND MANŒUVRES.

But if our Army is to be efficient this difficulty must be surmounted. Parade grounds are simply useful for drill and preliminary instruction. Troops cannot be trained for war in a barrack square, and as soon as the rudiments of a soldier's education have been learnt he should be taken out of the nursery and exercised in the open country. The first thing to be done to this end is to get our countrymen to understand the supreme importance of the matter, and to look at it from a more patriotic view than they seem able to do at present. When a soldier advocates such measures the public, I am afraid, are inclined to look upon him as not an unbiassed judge. I would, therefore, venture to hope, gentlemen, that the influence of his large and powerful association may be exerted in bringing to notice the military, or I should rather say the national importance of the question, and in developing a more public-spirited attitude in regard to it. You can assure owners of property that crops and fences suffer but little injury from military manœuvres, and that Government is always prepared to make liberal compensation for any damage that may be done. (Hear, hear.) It is certainly extraordinary what peculiar value land acquires when any proposal is afoot to utilise it for military purposes. This has recently been brought home to me by communication I have received complaining that the presence of a surveyer disturbs game, and that a harmless instrument like a theodolite has a paralysing effect on grouse. (Laughter.) I fancy, however, that if the same theodolite had been employed for a more congenial purpose than that of surveying ground for military requirements, the nerves of those grouse would not have been so easily shaken. (Renewed laughter.) It is not part of my programme to exterminate grouse—(hear, hear)—indeed I should be extremely sorry to miss the familiar name from the autumn menu, but the preservation of grouse and, every other kind of game depends on security of property, and to ensure that security it is essential to have an efficient army, and as I have already told you, gentle men, no army can be efficient unless properly trained, and it cannot be properly trained without ground to train it upon.

ENGLISH "LADY GAMBLERS."

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ostend to a provincial paper (says the Brussels correspondent of the *Chronicle*), gives an account of the extent to which gambling is now being carried on there. "At Monte Carlo," he says, "the maximum stake is nine Napoleons on a roulette number. Here, at the Ostend Kursaal, one can go up to 300fr., and it is calculated that 300,000fr. can be won at a stroke. At trente et quarante the maximum is 12,000fr., but the cropiers often permit a supplementary stake of 6,000fr. It should be added that while at Monte Carlo you can only play with gold, at Ostend counters are allowed up to a value of 6,000fr., and certain well-known persons obtain almost unlimited credits from the bank. I remember seeing four players at once who put the maximum of 12,000fr. each turn, and this went on for hours, nobody putting himself out in the least, while at Monte Carlo the fact of a player risking the maximum is always publicly announced . . . Unfortunately, it is the fair sex who chiefly cultivate the taste for gambling this year. The English ladies take the lead, and are closely followed by the Germans. . . It is a scandal which it is high time should be stopped."

MR. GLADSTONE ON GAMBLING.

Mr. Gladstone is to take part in a discussion of the gambling question in the forthcoming number of the *Temple Magazine*. In a letter addressed to the editor, Mr. Gladstone says:—"In my opinion there can be no words too strong for denouncing suitably the abominable practice of gambling—now, I believe, more rife even than during my youth—and the ruinous consequences to which it directly leads. I am aware of the arguments raised upon the definition of the word, but I regard them as little better than mere quibbles."

THE SANITARY CONGRESS.

AT the Sanitary Congress at Newcastle, on Sept. 4, Professor Corfield delivered an address, in the course of which he said that cases of small-pox were now so rare in Germany that many German doctors had never seen a patient suffering from that disease. Germany owed her practical immunity from small-pox to the facts that compulsion in vaccination prevailed, and that re-vaccination had been strictly enforced since 1870. On Sept. 7 Sir A. Noble said that England more than held her own in the field of sanitary engineering. A paper was read on the deed of sanitary reforms in India. Resolutions were carried advocating more effective administration of the Vaccination Acts, precautions against the distribution of milk from cattle infected with tuberculosis and more stringent regulations as to the slaughter of cattle so infected and the sale of their meat. On September 8 Mr. Dines, Fellow of the Meteorological Society, delivered an address on "Climate and Health." He said climate had an important bearing on health, temperature being far the most potent climatic factor. The colder countries were the healthiest. It was satisfactory to know that the much-abused climate of England was superior to that of many of our Colonies. From the Registrar-General's returns he came to the conclusion that a temperature below sixty degrees was the most suitable to human life. The most healthy period in England is when the mean temperature is from 50 to 55 deg.

THE ST. LEGER.

THE PRINCE'S FIRST ST. LEGER.

RACING opened at Doncaster, on Sept. 8, in the presence of a large company, which included the Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons, guests of Lord Crewe, at Fryston Hall. Seven tried conclusions in the Great Yorkshire Handicap, and Lord Durham's Drip won cleverly from Mr. W. M. G. Singer's Telescope. The Chanpagne Stakes was reduced to a match between Lord Rosebery's smart youngster, Velasquez and Mr. P. Lorillard's Berzak, the former winning easily; but the American colours were seen to advantage when Sandia beat Lord Wolverton's Ugly and six others in the Clumber Plate. A splendid struggle was witnessed for the Glasgow Plate, the judge being unable to separate Lord Derby's Crestfallen and Mr. Vyner's Albinus; and Capt. Machell's Prince Barcaldine experienced little trouble in defeating a big field in the Doncaster Walter Plate. Chin Chin ran away with the Fitzwilliam Stakes, and the Stand Plate fell to Emsworth. The match proved a good thing for Capt. Aakin's Red Bob, who beat Noble Warrior by eight lenghts. Weather of anything but an agreeable description prevailed on Sept. 9. Nevertheless there was an excellent attendance in every department. Backers started well by selecting Mr. M'Calmont's Snowy Corrie for the Bradgate Park Plate, which she won easily; then Mr. Schwabacher's Powerscourt secured the Malton Stakes. For the St. Leger seven candidates put in an appearance, and a splendid contest was witnessed. If for a moment the Prince of Wales's Persimmon gave his supporters some anxiety, he persevered gamely, and at the finish won rather easily. His victory was greeted with great enthusiasm, and the Prince of Wales received a perfect ovation. There was, it may be noted, no divergence of opinion among the best sporting prophets as to which horse would win the race. This was his Royal Highness's first St. Leger.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs. each, for three year olds; colts, 9st; fillies, 8st 11lb; the owner of the second received 300 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. About one mile, six furlongs, and 132yds.

H R H the Prince of Wales's Persimmon, by St. Simon—Perdita II, 9st, J Watts	1
Duke of Westminster's Labrador, 9st, M Canon	2
Duke of Westminster's Rampion, 9st, R Morton	3
Mr H Combe's Dynamo, 9st, F Rickaby	4
Mr E Courage's Funny Boat, 9st, T Loates	0
Mr J Lowther's Love Lane, 9st, J Woodburn	0
Lord Radnor's Chevele d'Or, 9st, W Bushell, jun	0

(Winner trained by R. Marsh.)

Betting:—11 to 2 on Persimmon; 6 to 1 against Labrador; 66 to 1 against Funny Boat; and 200 to 1 against any other. There was no place betting.—The lot reached the post punctually to time, and only three minutes' delay had occurred, through a slight display of wilfulness on the part of Dynamo, when the signal was given. The first to show in advance was Rampion, who went on from Labrador, Funny Boat, Chevele d'Or, and Persimmon, with Dynamo last. Funny Boat quickly drew to the front, attended by Rampion and Labrador, with Chevele d'Or fourth, Persimmon fifth, and Love Lane next. Going up the hill Rampion went ahead again, and was followed by Funny Boat, Labrador, and Love Lane, with Persimmon next, and Dynamo several lengths in the rear. The race had so far been moderate, but as they came into sight it had improved considerably. Rampion was nicely clear of Labrador and Funny Boat, who were side by side, Persimmon being fourth, Love Lane fifth, and the other pair, close together, last. Passing the Rifle Butts, Labrador took second place to his stable companion, and Persimmon was driven into third berth, with Funny Boat, fourth, and Dynamo, still last. No further change occurred until half-a-mile from home, when Labrador took up the running, followed by Rampion and Pesimmon, whilst Dynamo took fourth place. Soon afterwards Rampion was headed by the favourite, who was driven up to Labrador at the bend. Although hard ridden, he gradually forged ahead, and having the verdict in safe keeping at the distance, won easily at the last by a length and a half, with Rampion a very bad third. About two lengths away, Dynamo was fourth, placed by the judge, with Funny Boat, fifth, Love Lane sixth, and Chevele d'Or, last. Time by Benson's chronograph, 3min. 20sec.

SPAIN, CUBA, AND THE PHILIPPINES.

ACCORDING to a Madrid telegram to the *Standard*, dated Sept 9, the Spaniards have resorted to measures of the utmost severity in their rebellious Colonies. Martial law having been proclaimed, the prisoners taken are tried at once and the leaders executed. This has been the fate in the Philippines of a millionaire banker, the director of the Manila Museum, a wealthy solicitor, and about a dozen others. Among the convicts in Cuba are a Professor of Penal Law in the University, the president of the Conservatoire of Music, several well-known lawyers, and two wealthy merchants.

Gen. Weyler is, apparently, hardly doing more to put down the Cuban rebellion than Marshal Campos did, in spite of his increased army of 210,000 men. The special correspondent of the *Times* in Havana, in a long and interesting letter dated Aug. 20 and published on Sept. 9, declares that the rebels are holding their own, and that the whole of Cuba is practically on their side. The agricultural district, whence the wealth of Cuba is derived, are completely under rebel control. Now and again a sharp fight takes place within a few miles of Havana, but no alteration takes place in the main features of the situation. Throughout it is nothing but a succession of guerilla skirmishes. Even Havana, more Spanish than any other city or district in Cuba, is permeated with animosity to Spanish rule, and, moreover, it is honeycombed with the intrigues of those who are ever ready to aid covertly any plots for the furtherance of the rebellion. Another curious feature about the rebellion is the fact that in a great number of the skirmishes the rebels, with old-fashioned Remington rifles, muskets, shot-guns, and machetes, have been able to hold their own against Spanish troops armed with repeating rifles and supplied with unlimited ammunition. It is now too late to hope for compromise. The Spaniards must reconquer Cuba from Cape San Antonio to Cape Maysi, or they must be content to continue their present ruinous policy until the Spanish Treasury can no longer meet the demands for the war expenditure, and then abandon the island, as they did in past years with the other Spanish-American Colonies. The Cuban landed proprietors argue that to remain under Spanish rule implies that the cost of the present expenditure for warlike operations and the maintainance of a large standing army in Cuba will be thrown upon the island. Hence it is that they prefer the risk and uncertainties of independence, coupled with the earnest hope that at no very distant date Cuba may become a State of the American Union.

Reports have been received in Madrid from Manila to the effect that the insurgents are entrenched in considerable force on the road between Manila and Gavite, and that the Spanish troops have delayed the attack upon them till the arrival of reinforcements. The Minister for the Colonies states that persons of importance have been arrested at Manila, but refuses to give their names. A Madrid journal announces that four prisoners have been sentenced to death by Court-matrial at Manila and shot, while 200 rebels have been transported to the Marianne and Caroline Islands. The rumour that German merchants are among those compromised in the in surrection is said to be confirmed. The home Government is despatching a battalion of marines to Manila, and has asked Gen. Blanco if he is in need of cavalry. Should he reply in the affirmative several squadrons will be despatched.

The *Times'* Singapore correspondent says that the rebellion in the Philippines is more serious than the officials admit.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent telegraphed, on Sept 8:—"The Minister of Marine has decided to purchase in Scotland for the Spanish Navy an ironclad of 10,500 tons, a cruiser of 6,500 tons, and two torpedo catchers. The price of the ironclad will be £750,000, and that of the cruiser £135,000. A cruiser of 1,500 tons, having a speed of twenty knots, is also to be built in England. According to the contract, the vessel is to be completed in eighteen months."

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

OFFICIAL correspondence from February, 1895, to the middle of June last, respecting slavery in the Zanzibar Dominions was issued on Sept. 10. Writing to Lord Salisbury, in February of the present year, Mr. Arthur H. Hardinge, further the British Deplomatic Agent at Zanzibar, said any further interference with the Moslem slavery laws would most likely produce a very general outbreak of resentment, which, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs, might most seriously retard the pacification of the country. He therefore suggested that the adoption of any fresh measures against slavery should be postponed until his return to England the following June, when he might elaborate, in conjunction with the Foreign Office, a scheme for further hastening the abolition of slavery.

In a later letter Mr. Hardinge enclosed a memorial, signed by bishop Tucker and several missionaries of the Church Mission Society working in Uganda, urging the abolition of the legal status of slavery in the Zanzibar Dominions. Commenting on the memorial, Mr. Hardinge considered that the clergy in Uganda are hardly qualified to speak of the domestic life of the coast Mohammedans. On the other hand, the Rev. H. K. Binnis, local Secretary of the Church Missionary Society; the Rev. W. E. Taylor, missionary in charge of Mombassa; and Miss Lockhart and Miss Grieve, who are also working for the society in Mombasa, are opposed to the sudden abolition of slavery.

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MR. CAINE AND THE CONGRESS.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI took the chair, and Mr. W. S. Caine was the principal speaker, on Sept. 4, at the annual dinner of the London Indian Society, a gathering which took place in the Holborn Restaurant. First founded in 1862, the Society lapsed for a few years. Its present phase of existence dates from 1888, and its object is, in the main, to help the movement in favour of Home Rule for India. It has about seventy members.

Mr. Naoroji, proposing the first toast, "the Empress of India and the Royal Family," said her Majesty's great proclamation of 1858 was a landmark of civilisation as well as a landmark in the history of India. It was the hope and anchor of the people, and if the expectations raised by it had been disappointed it was the fault of the Executive, and not of the Sovereign.

Mr. W. S. Caine, asking his hearers to drink to "Indian and the Indian National Congress," said he would soon pay his fourth visit to India in order to be present for the third time at the Congress, where he was to represent the British Committee. No influence during the last ten years could be compared with that of the Congress, for it had drawn Englishmen and Indians together in bonds of union and sympathy to a marvellous extent. The first time he visited India the Anglo-Indian newspapers were full of abuse of the Congress, but now their tone was entirely different. The feeling here also had changed, in consequence of the work of the British Committee of the Congress, which had set itself to permeate the Press with the truth concerning the just aspiration of India for a share in her own government. Knowing, however, that the battle would have to be fought in this country, he regretted that the number of members of the House of Commons willing to help India had fallen from 185 in the last Parliament to 124 at present, but he believed that the figure would rise again at the next general election.

Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, vice-president of the Society, responded, indignantly repudiating the charge that because Indians demanded a share in their own government they were disloyal.

Mr. H. N. Haridass, who also replied, declared that the friends of India has convinced the honest and disinterested public opinion of this country that with regard to the cotton duties the interests of poor India had been sacrificed by the present Government for the sake of an electioneering triumph.

Mr. H. B. Tyjabi, proposing the toast of "The land we live in," said that all Indians hoped the great British Empire would continue to flourish, at the same time securing more firmly the affections of the Indian people by yielding to their legitimate aspirations.

Mr. Gordon Hewart, Mr. W. Martin Wood, and others also spoke.

MRS. BESANT ON THE BROTHERHOOD OF RELIGIONS.

UNDER the auspices of the Leeds Lodge of the Theosophical Society, an address was given on Sept. 3 in the People's Hall, Albion-street, on the subject of "The Brotherhood of Religions." There was a large attendance. Mrs. Besant at the outset alluded to the striking similarities to be found in the different religions practised by the people of the earth, and contended that, far from being the inventions of man these resemblances proved the existence of a deeper internal fount which was in the very nature of man himself, and of the universe of which he formed a part. The unanimity of religions led them to conceive a primary set of truths, common to humanity, the details varying with the differences of nations, of civilisations, and of the thoughts of the people. These details, however, were only the outer garments of the truths, which were identical. She assured her audience that they might rest thoroughly satisfied, with their own form of religion. If her views were justified, there was no reason why people should change from one form of religion to another. In their own they would find everything they needed to supply the wants of their spiritual nature, and guide them in the matter of conduct. Indeed, she considered it would be far better if each man would study his own faith, instead of trying to convert his brother from some other faith. Pepole would act more wisely, in her opinion, if the thousands upon thousands of pounds spent every year in missionary enterprise abroad were devoted to the education and feeding of the children of the poor, instead of being sent across the seas for the conversion of the so-called heathen who were really already in possession of everything that we could give them. Mrs. Besant then went on to show how she arrived at the conclusion that the religions of the Chinese, the Hindus, the Hebrews, and of Christians were based on one and the same set of truths. Towards the end of her address she introduced the subject of re-incarnation, and sought to prove that this doctrine not only formed part of the religions of the East, but that it was originally believed in by Christians, being allowed to lapse during the period of unrest known as the dark ages. Concluding with an impassioned peroration, Mrs. Besant drew a vivid picture of the terrors of the "armed peace," which prevails in the world, and expressed a fervent hope that in the not distant future the different nations of the earth would come more and more to realise the true meaning of the word brotherhood.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE KHALIFA.

THE *Tribuna* (Rome) publishes the following despatch from Kassala, dated Sept. 7:—"A slave, who escaped from Osman Digma's camp, states that the Khalifa has died at Khartoum." The journal adds that this news requires confirmation.

The break in the railway has been repaired, and supplies are coming in rapidly at Kosheh, and are being as quickly sent on to Dulgo, which was occupied on Sept. 7. Nearly 200 sailing boats are plying between Kosheh and Absarat, where a big depot of supplies has already been formed. The camp has once more assumed its busy aspect, there being abundance of work for everyone. The troops of all arms have born up wonderfully well under the adverse circumstances of the past month, and, in spite of phenomenal heat, cholera, severe storms, and heavy labour are in the best of spirits.

It is understood that the advance on Dongola will take place between Sept. 25 and Oct. 2.

A serious accident occurred on Sept. 4, upon the railway in process of construction on the Upper Nile. A number of men pushed a truck up an incline, and had entered the vehicle, to ride down the other side, when they notice a locamotive on the line. The collision which ensued was very violent, and twenty-two men were injured, some seriously. The officer in command was killed.

The Dervishes lost fourteen boats laden with supplies in the recent storms, and the Governor of Dongola caused it to be announced publicly in the mosques that the "infidles" had last twenty-seven boats full of ammunition.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—SEPT. 11.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr B Robertson, B C S
Mr H G Batten, B
Mr C S Platts, B
Mr C W Hodson, B
Mr H R B Taylor, M
Mr R M J Walter, Bo
Lt-Col W A Broome

Capt A C Baldwin
Lieut H C Luckhardt
Lieut F G H Sutton
Lieut F A Kingston
Surg-Major A J O'Hara
Vet-Lieut F S H Baldrey

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H A D Phillips, B C S 6 weeks
Mr G H R Hart, B 2 mos
Mr P F N Toulmin, B 1 week
Mr H H Gahan, B 6 mos
Mr E A W Phillips, B 3 mos
Mr T L O'Flynn, B 6 mos
Mr C S Rennick, B 1 week
Mr J Adam, Bo 5 mos
Lt-Col D Robertson, 20 days
Lt-Col B H Pollard, 6 mos
Capt F E Younghusband, 1 year
Capt C H Clements, till Nov 18
Capt A D C Pond, 1 mo

Capt A B H Drew, 3 mos
Capt J J Horton-Bennett, 3 mos
Capt W A Cuppage, 4 days
Capt E de S Barrow, to await result of examination
Lieut P E Lees, 2 mos
Lieut H C E Ducat, 4 mos
Lieut F W Thomas, 2 mos
Surg-Major G F Nicholson, furlough extended to 2 years
Engineer G Kelly, till March 25, 1897
Sub-Condr G Tacchi, 2 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C J Stevenson Moore, B C S
Mr F W Duke, B C S
Mr G R Dampier, B C S
Mr W E K Hare, B C S
Mr J Sanders, B C S
Mr E P Henderson, B C S
Mr J Walker, B C S
Mr F R S Collier, B C S
Mr J B Fuller, B C S
Mr H Luson, B C S
Mr L Stuart, B C S
Mr J Heinig, B
Mr C A White, B
Mr O S Smith, B
Mr R J Bailey, B
Mr S G Wood, B
Mr W C Boyce, B
Mr W H Shutt, B
Mr J A O'Maley, B
Mr E Joseph, B
Mr E J Pope, B
Mr H Bloor, B
Mr G Humfress, B
Mr C S Rennick, B
Mr C H Travers, M
Mr G Jacob, Bo C S
Mr T Walker, Bo C S
Mr A Shewan, Bo C S
Mr G W Sweet, Bo
Mr D Rutherford, Bo
Lt-Col J E Nixon
Lt-Col H D Keary

Major G W Maxwell
Major A H Wilmer
Capt B Pritchard
Capt W C R Stratton
Capt B Grant
Capt M G Woodyatt
Capt G F Rowercroft
Capt H T H Hay
Capt P J Falle
Capt G G K Agnew
Lieut W A Bailey
Lieut E S Hall
Lieut W O H Bunbury
Lieut J R Kennedy
Lieut C J Gunning
Lieut A A Crookshank
Lieut C A W Ford
Lieut A M S Elsmie
Surg-Major Gen E E McVittie
Bde-Surg-Lt-Col G Massy
Surg-Lt-Col H Allison
Surg-Major C W Owen, C M G, C I E
Surg-Capt H F Whitchurch, V C
Surg-Capt C M Moore
The Ven W MacCarthy
Condr W C Parlitt
Condr J Rush
Condr A Whitbread
Sub-Condr F J Skinner
Miss M Pearse

SIR HENRY IRVING'S "LOST CHANCE."

MR. WILLIAM WALLACE, in the *National*, has an interesting essay on the real claim which the great actor-manager has upon the theatre-going public and, on the whole, is not pleased. Irving, as he justly says, has discovered no new dramatist, but educated an audience to appreciate a series of productions which one and all, as the writer justly observes, convey in some curious way to the spectator the sense of having taken part in a mystic performance:—"His list of dramatists is a singular one. Shakespeare—in a survey of the last seventeen years—leads with ten plays (counting "Othello" as two) a record that bears witness to the manager's earnestness. Tennyson is represented by two; Wills by about half-a-dozen; then comes a "tail" composed of Lytton; Colman the younger; Mrs. Cowley; Lewis; Boucicault and Charles Reade (as adaptors); Watts Phillips plus W. H. Pollock; Albery; Sheridan Knowles and Lord Byron (at benefits); Merivale; ending with Comyns Carr and Conan Doyle. What a jumble of classicism and mediocrity! Where are the modern dramatists? "King Arthur" was not representative of modern work, while to point to "A Story of Waterloo" as a sample of English craftsmanship is fatuous. Surely there are modern dramatists of repute who have claims to recognition on the part of the Lyceum manager, just as much as modern painters and modern composers have. Tennyson is almost a classic, but even his work had to be amended before it could be acted." "Had it been Irving's aim to found a National theatre, he would have made the Lyceum not so much the house of spectacle as one where actors of ability would have had the opportunity of appearing under the eye of the greatest manager this country has ever seen; he would have fostered the dramatic craftsmanship of our own writers, and produce their work adequately cast and staged. This was his chance. Had the experiment failed—and it involved no more outlay than that thrown away on brocades and trappings whose texture can hardly be appreciated across the footlights—he could have reverted to the old system." As it is Mr. Wallace is inclined to cavil at him for having done what most of us would like to do—namely, acted as he pleased and made a name and a fortune in his own way. "I think I shall play it in gaiters," according to Daudet, was the sole comment made by an actor after a play had been read to him, and if Sir Henry Irving has elected to show us characters as he sees himself in them rather than as the dramatist sees them, and to play them in very richly-embroidered gaiters—well, the result has been interesting.

In the *Pall Mall* Mr. A. H. Marshall continues his story of the Cambridge A.D.C., and though the illustrations are the most entertaining part of the tale, the rest contains much that is amusing. In its early days the company was under the ban of the Vice-Chancellers, though Mr. Burnand, as is well known, interviewed that august official, and tried to gain his sanction for a performance at Barnwell. Mr. Burnand's account of that interview is delightful reading, and some time later, with sublime audacity, the interview was dramatised and played by the banned company:—"Next term—that is, the Lent term of 1855—the consent of the authorities not being obtainable, the A.D.C. was started without it. Two rooms were discovered over a disused stable, in the larger of which a stage could be erected. It is not generally known, I think, to members of the A.D.C. at the present time, that this very room which witnessed the performances of the club for five or six years is the present Green Room. The preparations were kept secret, and a speaking-tube was actually run through from the bar of the "Hoop Hotel," so that at any hint of proctorial interference the members could have made their escape by a ladder placed ready outside the windows of the stage, and so out into the street, dressed in caps and gowns to hide the theatrical costumes underneath. The performances, however, were never interrupted, and it was not until some years after that the Dons attempted to interfere with the affairs of the A. D. C." Then a proctor expressed a desire to see what was going on. From that time the company was semi-officially recognised by the authorities, and progressed gaily, despite a tendency to run into debt, until in 1861 a startling change was made in the habits of the club. This was the inauguration of a County Night, to which ladies were invited as an audience for the first time, and it was brought about at the request of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was then in residence.

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

THE Matabele Chief Makoni was captured in a cave on Sept. 4. All the sheep and goats in the Matoppo Hills are said to have died of rinderpest. Four more indunas are reported to have surrendered.

It was reported from Fort Salisbury, on Sept. 7, that the rebel chief Makoni was tried by a field Court-martial for armed rebellion and sentenced to death. Major Watts telegraphed to the High Court to confirm the sentence. Meanwhile six of the other prisoners escaped, whereupon Major Watts had Makoni immediately shot.

Major Watts has been placed under arrest for causing Makoni to be shot, and a Court of inquiry is to be appointed to investigate the affair.

Telegrams from Sir F. Carrington show that there has been more fighting in the neighbourhood of Gwelo and of Marandellas.

It is reported that Trooper Burmester, of Major Watts' column, has been found dead with eighteen assegai wounds south of Fort Charter; that Sergt. Herbert George Birand, Rhodesia Horse, and Pte. Frost, 3rd King's Royal Rifle Corps, have been dangerously wounded. Captain F. M. Shadwell 2nd York and Lancashire Regiment, died of dysentery at Bulawayo, on Sept. 7, whilst Herbert George Birand died of his wounds at Gwelo on Sept. 6.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Pretoria says:—"President Kruger, in the course of a conversation on Rhodesia, said that the infliction of severe punishment on the native rebels was a matter of the utmost necessity in the interests of the whites in the whole of South Africa, as the danger of a general rising existed unless the supremacy of the race was upheld."

THE FATE OF DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS.

The *Daily Telegraph*, on Sept. 8, stated:—"It has been officially decided that Major J. B. Stracey of the Scots Guards; Lieut. H. M. Grenfell, of the 1st Life Guards; Capt. C. H. Villiers, of the Royal Horse Guards; and Capt. C. P. Foley, of the Royal Scots, shall return to their regiments. Major the Hon. H. F. White, of the Grenadier Guards; Capt. the Hon. R. White, Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Major Sir J. C. Willoughby, Bart., Royal Horse Guards, are to be retired with the ordinary privileges of retirement."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 4.

1st Life Guards—Sec Lieut F H W Carden to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

4th Hussars—The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment:—I G Hogg and the Hon H Baring.

13th Hussars.—Lieut R A L M Bolton to be Captain, vice W C S ithson, promoted; Sec Lieut H E Spencer to be Lieutenant, vice R A L M Bolton.

15th Hussars.—Sec Lieut J Knowles to be Lieutenant, vice H A L Tagart, promoted; Lieut O B Walker, from 4th Bn the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be Second Lieutenant, vice J Knowles.

18th Hussars.—Lieut A H Barclay to be Captain, vice P S Marling, V C, promoted; Super Lieut G Hastie to be Lieut, vice A H Barclay.

19th Hussars.—Lieut E T Hill to be Captain, vice J C A Walker, seconded; Sec Lieut N F Uniacke to be Lieutenant, vice E T Hill.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Capt (with local and temporary rank) A B Carbonaro to be Major (with local and temporary rank), vice C Trapani, placed on temporary half-pay.

Grenadier Guards.—Sec Lieut P A Clive to be Lieutenant, vice A H O Lloyd, promoted.

Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Lieut C Fitz-Clarence is seconded for service with the Mounted Infantry in Egypt.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Sec Lieut C B Prowse to be Lieutenant, vice H M Martin, seconded.

East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut W H Armstrong to be Captain in succession to Major E A Ogle, Adjutant 3rd Bn; Sec Lieut R E A Hales to be Lieutenant, vice W H Armstrong.

& Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt and Brevet Major the Hon A S Hardinge to be Major, vice T D Wilson, retired.

Cheshire Regt.—Sec Lieut F B Young to be Lieutenant, vice W Martin-Leake, appointed Adjutant; Gent Cadet C M Stephen, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F B Young.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles).—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—A O Jenney, vice F J Nason, seconded, and W M Bliss, Adjutant, to complete establishment. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut W H Barton is antedated to June 18, 1896, vice A O Jenney; Sec Lieut R Oakley to be Lieutenant, vice A Ritchie, resigned.

Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut M J J S Sweetman to be Captain, vice R M Sanders, appointed Adjutant; Sec Lieut J M Reddie to be Lieutenant, vice C H Seton, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut G R Conyngham Stuart to be Captain, vice H H Were, seconded; Sec Lieut A C M Alington to be Lieutenant, vice G R C Stuart.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt).—Sec Lieut R E Maffett to be Lieutenant, vice A F Wallis, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt).—Sergt-Major J Morrell to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt A Canedale, retired.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt).—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows:—P M Dove to June 1, 1896, vice F B Maurice, seconded, from June 1, 1896, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 17, 1896; R P Sadler to June 10, 1896, vice A S Adkins, promoted.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Gent Cadet C C Wood, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be second Lieutenant, vice R I B Johnson, transferred to the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut G C Dalrymple Fergusson, from 5th Bn, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut J E Gough, seconded.

Brevet.—The following Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—F P Washington, R E, and John E Blundel, half-pay.

GENTLEMEN CADETS TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

The following Gentlemen Cadets, from the R M C, to be Second Lieutenants:

17th Lancers.—C L Davis, in succession to Lieut Sir F Burdett, Bart, resigned.

Grenadier Guards—G L A Dodd, vice E C H Kennard, resigned, and D W Cameron, vice P A Clive, promoted.

Coldstream Guards.—J V Campbell (Honorary Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut R C E Skeffington-Smyth, seconded.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt).—W Drysdale, vice R W Duncan, promoted; J C Henderson, vice G W G Neill, promoted; and J H Mackenzie, vice B Vaughan-Arbuckle, promoted.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).—R O'Hara Livesay, vice A W Tufnell, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt)—J McBain Ronald, vice G B de M Mairis, promoted.

King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt)—R E K Donajowski, vice A T H K Betty, promoted; and M M Crocker, vice J Harris, transferred to 6th Dragoons.

Northumberland Fus—W A Lonsdale Hale, vice F Bevan, promoted and F L Festing (Queen's Cadets), vice C H M Lennox, resigned.

Royal Warwickshire Regt—D A L Day, vice H C Barwell, promoted; and R F Meiklejohn, vice H E Neave, promoted.

King's (Liverpool Regt)—H N Robinson, vice H A Denham, promoted.

Norfolk Regt—H R Done, vice P S Mathews, promoted.

Suffolk Regt—F T D Wilson, vice H E Olivey, promoted; and E W Bell (Queen's India Cadet), vice W H Bowden, promoted.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—B A M'Henry Rice, vice A H P Luckhardt, promoted, and L A Jones-Mortimer, vice C B Prowse, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—C W Gordon, vice M H Logan, promoted.

East Yorkshire Regt—E E Wilford (Honorary Queen's Cadet), vice R E A Hales, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt—G D Jebb, vice G B Moule, deceased; C E Luard, vice R M Stallard, promoted; and J Leader, vice G E F Fitzgerald, promoted.

Leicestershire Regt—T P Melvill (Queen's Cadet), vice E L Challenor, promoted.

Royal Irish Regt—T C FitzHugh, vice A W Brush, promoted.

Lancashire Fusiliers—C E Bruc, vice T G C Bliss, promoted and E H Finch, vice J M Young, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—F C P W Freeman, vice B H Chetwynd-Stapylton, promoted.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—F A Stebbing, on augmentation; C A Ball-Acton (Honorary Queen's Cadet), on augmentation; W M Kington, on augmentation; and G J P Geiger, vice W Best, promoted.

King's Own Scottish Borderers—P W Brown, vice G M Hannay, promoted.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—W M J White, vice R Oakley, promoted; and A H Wood (late Page of Honour,) vice W H Barton, promoted.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—G W Muir (Honorary Queen's Cadet), vice R W H Mitchell, promoted.

East Lancashire Regt—G E M Hill, vice E F Tutter, promoted; and G Wolfe Murray, vice A C M Alington, promoted.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—A H Romilly (Queen's Cadet), vice H S P Simon, promoted; and A M Collard, vice T H F Price, promoted.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt)—A G Horsfall, vice P Coode, promoted; and B J Barton, vice R E Maffet, promoted.

Border Regt—G P Grant, vice A R S Lyon-Campbell, promoted; E H Harcourt Lees, vice P F B Hawes, promoted; and H W Garvey, vice A B D Spedding, deceased.

South Staffordshire Regt—J S Newton de Joux, vice R Tyndall, transferred to the Durham Light Infantry.

Dorsetshire Regt—E S Goodman, vice W Ashburner, deceased.

Welsh Regt—R H Metge, vice E C L Fitzwilliams, seconded and W A G Moore, vice G A Morton, transferred to the Border Regt.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).—N N Ramsay, vice A H Marindin, promoted.

Essex Regt.—C J B Daubeny (Honorary Queen's Cadet), vice H C S Heath, promoted.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt)—F H Stapleton, vice D C E Grose, seconded; C J W Hobbs, vice G Knowles, promoted; and H K Attfield, vice C Bliss, promoted.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—A W Hewett, vice K Z P Macaulay, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt).—F H Moore, vice A G Macdonald, promoted.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—R J T Hildyard, vice E L H James, promoted.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—R Heinemann, vice G W Haslehust, promoted.

Manchester Regt—J F Durrant, vice D R Paton, promoted; and J E T Crichton, vice A N Hood, promoted.

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt)—H C Tweedie Honorary Queens Cadet, vice H S L Alford, promoted.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—L Holland, vice M F Dennis, resigned.

Royal Irish Rifles—C J White, vice H A Kennedy, promoted, H W M Stevens, vice G M Molloy, promoted; and R L Rugh Hallett, vice H C Wright, promoted.

Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers,—R R Moseley (Queen's India Cadet, vice R D S Stoney, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—K E Jopp, in succession to Lieut. C W D Pollard, promoted.

West India Regt—E T F Sandys, vice N E F Salford promoted; L R Beadon, vice P F Prideaux, promoted; G W St G Grogan, vice C P Greig, promoted; and F E Marindin, vice S H Hingly, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, SEPT. 8.

Royal Artillery.—Brevet Col E A Ollivant, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Colonel, is placed on half-pay. Major F A Aylmer to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Col E A Ollivant. Capt E J Granet, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, Southern District, to be Major; Capt, P B Taylor to be Major, vice F A Aylmer. Capt J A Moren, from the Seconded List, to be Captain, vice P B Taylor. Lieut J H L Archer is seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Department Lieuts. J W Matthews and P H Barken resign their commissions.

Ceylon Companies.—Jemadar Naroyanhsamy Rangayan to be Subadar, vice Paramaswren Pillay, retired: Havildar Major Kadir Miskin to be Jamadar, vice N Rangayan.

Royal Engineers—Brevet Col M C Brackenbury, on completion of five years's service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel is placed on half-pay. Major F W Bennet to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Col M C Brackenbury. The following Captains to be Majors:—A D Meeres, vice F B G D'Aguilar, deceased; H N Dumbleton, vice C A Rochfort-Boyd, promoted; T J W Prendergast, vice M W Skinner, promoted; H H Massy, vice Brevet Col. W T Shone, C B, D S O, promoted; H B N Adair, vice W H White, promoted; C W R St John, vice J M T Badgley, promoted; W Yolland, vice H W Dupier promoted; and A M Mantell, vice F W Bennet.

Guards' Depot—Major F Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, to command the Depot, vice the Hon A H Henniker-Major, Coldstream Guards, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major Sir G F Walker, Bart, retires on retired pay; Capt H T Lyle, D S O, to be Major vice Sir G F Walker, Bart.

Gloucestershire Regt—Major C J Baines, retires on retired pay; Capt W R P Wallace to be Major, vice C J Baines.

Army Chaplains' Department—The Rev C J Hort, Chaplain to the Forces Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Second Class.

Army Medical Staff—Surg-Lieut-Col N McCreery retires on retired pay.

Army Pay Department—Paym and Hon Capt A H Lindop is granted the honorary rank of Major.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains R N Gresley, to Volage; C H Cross, to Champion (Oct 5).

Commander—C G F M Cradock, to Britannia (Sept 4).

Lieutenants—W D Paton, to Talbot (Sept 15); R L Crichton, to Nymphe (Sept 17); C D Johnson to Scylla Sept 5); J G de O Coke, to Alexandra (Sept 5); L P Scott, R N R., to Vernon, for short course of torpedo (Sept 5); W F Gunn, to Mersey, additional, for coastguard at Deal Oct 3); W H, Watkeys, R N R, to Excellent, additional for three weeks' course of gunnery (Sept 12); A S Chambers, to Repulse; N L Stanley, to Duke of Wellington (Sept 8); P G Fillard, to Gossamer, in command, when commissioned (Sept 17); D St A Wake, to Warspite, as First Lieutenant (Sept 14(H Edwards, to Warspite (Sept 10).

Sub-Lieutenants—W A Cooke Hurle, to Melampus, additional, for Gossamer (N) (Sept 17); E G W Davidson, to Vivid additional, for Ferret, E L D Morgan, to Champion; B E M Waters, to Royal Sovereign (Sept 10.)

Midshipmen—B K Prichard, and Hill Denny, to Victory supernumerary, for disposal (Aug 31); A. E Dixie, to Repulse (Sept 2), F C Dreyer, to Barfleur (Sept 7.)

Engineer—E J Weeks, to Pembroke, additional, for charge of and to account for stores of reserve at Sheerness and Chatham (Sept 9.)

Assistant Engineers—A D Lang, to Flora A E Cossey, probationary to Magnificent (Sept 11).

Chaplain—Rev W W Nicholson to Caleddonia (Sept 15.)

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev W Highmoor, to Talbot (Sept 15.)

Staff Paymaster—A J Ramsay, to Black Prince (Sept 9.)

Gunners—K J Cole, to Flora, for torpedo duties; W R Griffiths, to Vernon, as torpedo instructing gunner (Sept 15); C Huden (a), to Sparrow, additional, and for appointment when recommissioned (Sept 15); J J Smith, to Widgeon, additional, and for appointment when recommissioned (Sept 15).

Chief Boatswain—S J Goodfellow, to be master Rigger at Chatham Dockyard.

Boatswains—J Rees and W T Langmaid, to Warspite, for quarterdeck duties; J Eggbeer and A Collins, to Vulcan; H R Giles, to Vivid, additional, for Aurora; F A Jeffries, to Impregnable, for pilot (Sept 3) A H Goatley, to Talbot, for torpedo duties (Sept 15) T Oliver (a), to Devastation, for quarterdeck duties F Cole, to Urgent W H D Strath, to Vernon, as torpedo-instructing boatswain on Staff.

Carpenters—J B Hawton, to Pembroke, additional, for charge of stores, and for duty with Captain of Reserve (Sept 20) N N Blake, to Pembroke (Sept 16).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Sept 1, 1896—Staff-Engr J Shirvell has been advanced to the rank of Fleet-Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Sept 1).

Chief Engr J G Lightfoot Baker has been advanced to the rank of Staff Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug 21).

Sept 2—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Commander W H Strugnell has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander (Aug. 19).

Lieut C G F M Cradock has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug 31.)

The undermentioned Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet—W D Paton, R L Crichton, and A S Chambers (Aug 31.)

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of April 1, 1881, and May 17, 1890, Inspr Gen of Hospitals and Fleets W H Lloyd, M D has this day been placed on Retired List.

Deputy Inspr Gen T S Burnett has this day been promoted to the rank of Inspr Gen of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Fleet Surg T Bolster has been promoted to the rank of Deputy Inspr Gen of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Sept 4—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 Capt B E Cochrane has been placed on the Retired List.

The Rev H C Roe, B A and the Rev H S Fitzroy, B A L L B have been appointed Chaplains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieutenants, viz:—E J English, A Morrill, and J Stivey. The following gentlemen have been appointed Officers, viz:—T A Page, J E Grinrod, J W Grace, J E Edwards C H Abbott J Fox H W Mead C G A Lenny, R W C Morris, J V Le Grand, J Roberts, H P Learmont, H C V B, Cheetham, P Linton J A H Monk, S Garnett, S Morrell, C C Curwen, C R A Newby C D Nerontros, D H Bullock, A G Linggard, A B W Sheppard, H G G Westmore, W F Andrewes, and S G S McNeil to be Sub Lieutenants, R Williamson and D Carmichael to be Senior Engineers; W D Bevan, A Macdonald, J Joung, J H Watt, A O Walker, and J O Peacock to be Engineers; J Kennedy, W Dobson, W J Dibb, R Torrie, H Cartwright, and A F Denton to be Assistant Engineers; T J Mitchell to be Honorary Paymaster; and R B Watson to be Honorary Assistant Paymaster. The following promotion has been made, viz:—Honorary Assistant Paym. W J Wallace to be Honorary Paymasters.

Sept 5—Staff Engineer W A Ellis, on the Retired List, has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Engineer on the Retired List. Assistant-Engineer J B Huddy, has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of Her Mr. Majesty's Order in Council of April 1, 1881, Surg. H S Archdall has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Clerk C E Lynes has been promoted to the rank of Assistant-Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Artillery - Col-Commandant F A Ogle. C B, is placed on the Retired List on expiration of command, under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 29. 1881; Col-Commandant F A Ogle C B, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement; Col Second Commandant F H Poore, to be Colonel-Commandant, vice Ogle retired; Lieut-Col and Colonel G F Pengelley to be Colonel Second Commandant, vice Poore, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col J B Leefe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Pengelley; Capt A Orford to be Major, vice Leefe.

Royal Naval Reserve - Lieut B du Sautoy Anstis has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander Sub-Lieuts W H R Dyett and A E Rimmer have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

THE HAPPIEST MAN.

IF (writes the special reporter of the [illegible] (England) *Independent*) I had been directed to the Island, Isle of Wight and find the happiest man in the Island, I should have thought that the task was impossible. But if his statement is correct (and of that I have not the least doubt) there is no more happy man there than one I came across the other day. It was Mr. Albert Eaton Smith, furniture salesman, of Church-road, Gurnard, near Cowes.

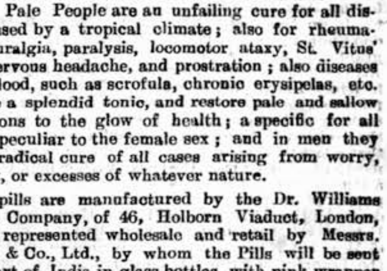
"My wife," he remarked, "will be here directly, and she will be able to tell you the story for herself." He then proceeded to tell me how his wife became a great sufferer. She was apparently bloodless, death-like pale, and listless, with no strength to attend to her domestic duties. All sorts of advertised remedies were tried, but they were useless, and the husband feared the worst. They read in the paper, however, of the many extraordinary cures effected by means of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

"My wife," continued Mr. Smith, "began to take the Pills, and on the fourth day we clearly saw a change already. She came downstairs with a colour on her face, and quite a healthy glow upon her. Since then she has been going on taking these Pills, and she has got healthier and stronger every day. Only one medicine could have had such an effect. Everything else had failed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have made me the happiest man in the Island. There is no anxiety now; I see the wife improving every day, and I think everybody ought to know of the excellence of these Pills."

As we were talking, the lady herself entered. She certainly had a very healthy glow upon her face, and carried a bonny little girl in her arms. She corroborated her husband in every way, and said that she had never felt better in all her life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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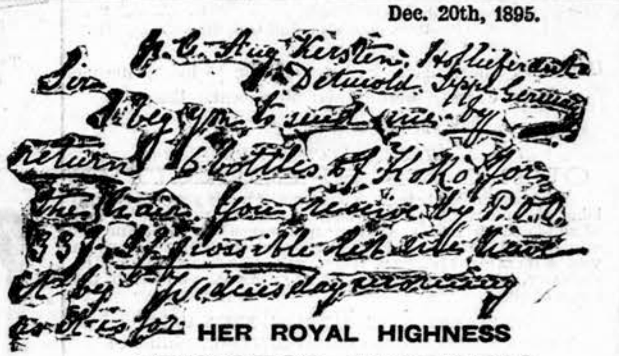

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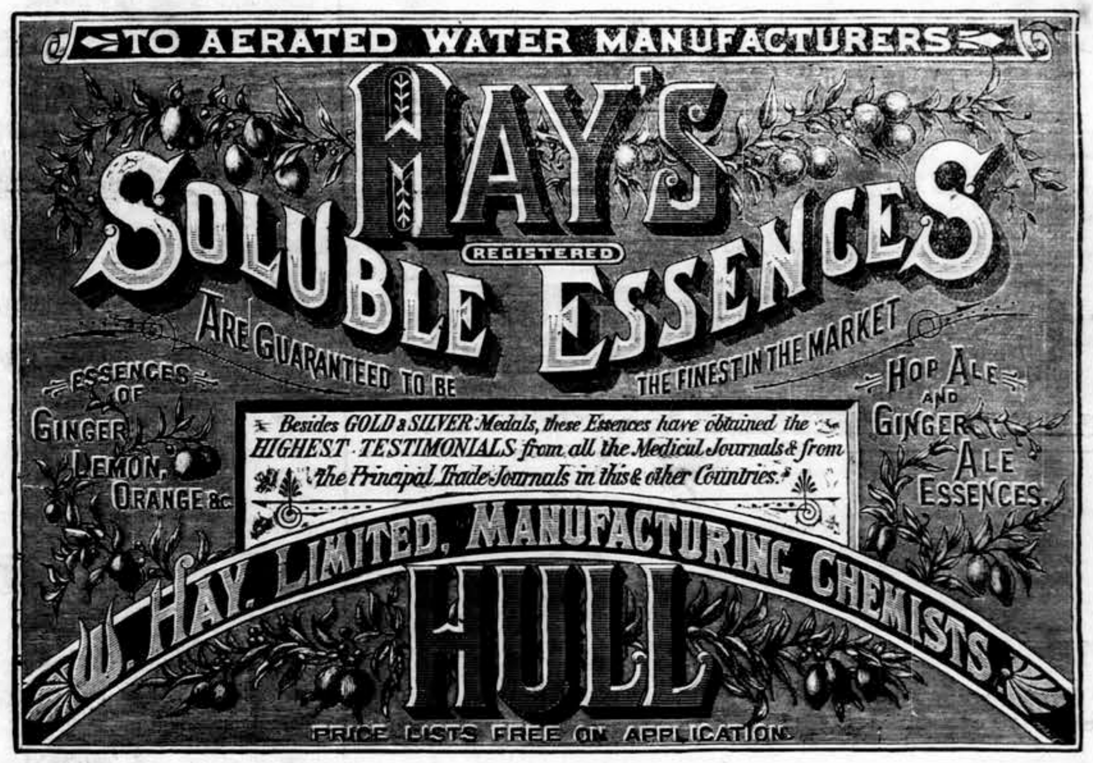

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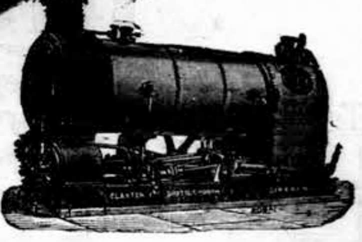

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
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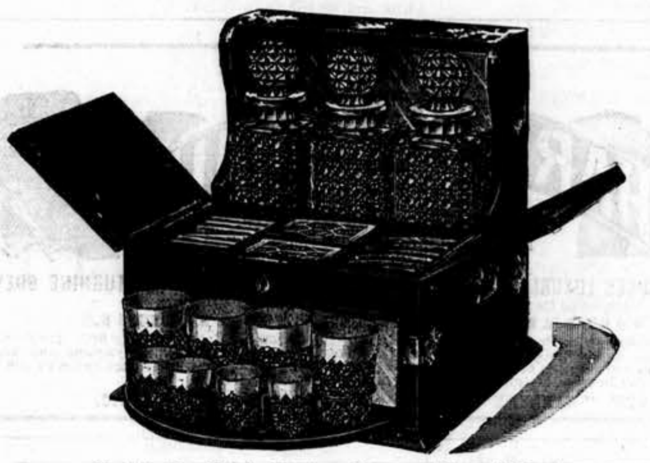

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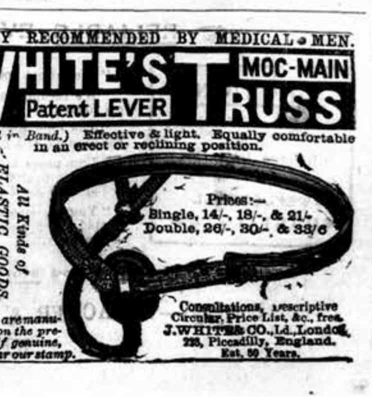

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